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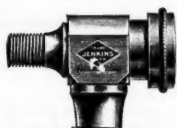
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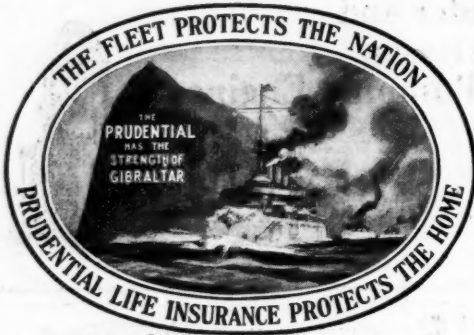
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It is to be hoped that Rhode Island will set a good example in its new militia law now pending in the legislature and prohibit the parading with arms by any organization other than those connected with the Federal or State military establishments. The Sons of Veterans, Irish, French, Italian and Jewish organizations, etc., we are told are up in arms against the bill, and at the hearing before the joint committee on militia at Providence on March 24 made a hard fight against the provision restricting the carrying of guns. One newspaper gravely says that "the act would in fact compel the boy brigade at the Sockanosset School to use dummy guns if they are to maintain their military drill." We believe that in the lower schools of the martial empire of Germany dummy guns are used. One would naturally believe that a boy brigade should be taught with dummy guns, and that the handling of real firearms should be left to adults. The boy soldiers can get just as good results with dummy guns for the purposes of the drill essential to their instruction. Pupils in schools in New York where military instruction is given may parade with firearms, but only after permission has officially been given and under charge of teachers. This measure should have the support of every citizen of Rhode Island who wishes to see the dignity of the National Guard and the Regular Army preserved. Such an example is needed in other states. Some persons have thought that the law prohibiting non-military organizations from parading with firearms has been openly violated by one organization in New York city for years. The Constitution (Article II.) provides that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The laws of the state of New York prohibit the parading with firearms in public of any body of men not organized under the military laws of the state. If a turnout under arms of a non-military body in its armory for drill is a "parade," then it is a violation of the state law and justifiable only on the theory that the constitutional right "to keep and bear arms" carries with it the right to "parade" under arms. This question of the right to parade publicly with firearms is one that involves the power of municipal police to regulate public assemblies, and we are not sure that the constitutional right to bear arms has been raised in such a way as to call out any decision from the highest courts on the point. For that reason, we suppose the authorities of cities like New York have been loth to commit themselves to an act that might seem like an invasion of a constitutional right.

Commenting upon the recent death of Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., the New York Sun says: "Whether the test ride had anything to do with the result can only be conjectured. Up to that moment, however, he seemed to be in perfect health; he was no more required to scamper fifteen or twenty miles on horseback than to climb the Washington Monument or manipulate an aeroplane, and for all we know to the contrary he might have gone on indefinitely in the discharge of his duty at Fort Monroe or at some other coast defense. He had several years to serve, and he was undoubtedly capable of meeting all the legitimate demands of his occupation, or so it appeared at that time. The question is whether the ride developed his complaint; and that can never be satisfactorily settled now. The fact remains that he was forced to undergo a strain which nothing in the ordinary course of his duties called for, and to that unnecessary stress he may or may not have succumbed. Certainly his death followed close upon the equestrian competition, which is all we really know. Is it not about time to introduce into our military service some standards that at least savor of practical sanity?"

In both the Army and the Navy there is room for officers of all ages and classes. That we want the younger and more vigorous men to the front is beyond controversy, but is there any reason why those of ripe experience and prolonged service should be retired? If they should be retired, who is to replace them? Some must gallop with their troops, and others live upon the bridge, yet there are still those who, qualified by long familiarity, are competent to discharge duties of which the youngsters have no conception whatever. There is a place for the athlete and a place for the student and the philosopher. Our military service is many-sided. It calls for many talents. If active officers are needed here, experienced officers are needed there. Some prance and riot on the firing line, the others rest in swivel chairs to animate and energize their juniors. It is a progression. The captains of to-day are the graybeards of tomorrow, but all fit into their places and all have useful duties to perform. As we see it, these athletic tests are both harmful and mischievous. They throw no light upon the individual's professional ability. They merely certify that he is qualified for miscellaneous and unmeaning acrobatics. Shall not the tests of competency in the Army and the Navy now contemplate some standard other than that of calisthenics?"

The Sun thus counts as one more victim of the system of physical tests in the Army a colonel of Artillery of great distinction in the Service. A year or so ago another colonel of Artillery, who was in his prime before taking the riding tests, and whose record was of the best, surely did succumb and died. The consequences of this ride, in the latter instance, led to a modification of the tests so that field officers of seacoast Artillery could walk forty-five or fifty miles in three successive days, or at their option ride the ninety specified miles. Though the first ride mentioned did not kill, it resulted in so far diminishing the physical capabilities of the officer as to bring on a serious illness and this illness was further accelerated by constant and oft-repeated long walks. Then he was retired and shortly after this he died. What are the beneficial results in the cases before us? Several officers have received commissions in a higher grade, though performing practically the same order of work or duty as before, while two young men from the ranks or civil life have entered the Service. Then there is still more to be considered in this same connection. There was one other colonel of this same heavy foot Artillery, who was scarcely ever off his horse, in the desert wilds of Arizona, and when his turn came to take the ride he not only desired to take the required ride, but was prepared to follow it up with the walk as well. In his behalf the Medical Corps became seriously concerned, and his life had to be preserved at all hazards. Everything had been done that could be done to "break his heart" or possibly drive him to distraction—but the solicitude in his behalf has saved one life at least. "Consistency, thou art a jewel," but spades are trumps.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, at a recent dinner in New York city, touched upon one phase of the shortage of Army officers which has not received, perhaps, all the consideration it deserves. General Roe was formerly an officer in the Regular Army. He said that too much of the work of company officers is shifted upon the shoulders of the non-commissioned officers. He did not hold to the oft-expressed opinion that the backbone of a military force is the non-commissioned officer. On the contrary, he believed the commissioned officer to be the mainstay, and consequently he saw the necessity for such an officer to keep in the closest touch with the enlisted men. This necessity, he said, is being lost sight of in the over-training technically of the commissioned officers, and as a result we are getting away from the more practical form of gaining efficiency. The unit of a force is the company, and to have the company efficient means to have a good battalion, and so on up the line. Officers should see to it personally that the men are fully provided with proper food, that the cooking is what it should be, and should attend to other details of importance too often neglected. They should not leave all these matters, he said, to their sergeants, as is too often the case. General Roe tells these stories to illustrate his point about the dependence by company officers upon sergeants: When he was in the 2d U.S. Cavalry a captain who let his first sergeant run the company saw one of his men wearing an ill-fitting cap. "My man," said the captain, "does your cap fit you?" "Jimmy," said a comrade, "go ask the first sergeant. He tells you everything and he'd tell you that." Another time a captain who depended too much on the non-coms. passed a soldier whose breath smelled strongly of liquor. The captain halted him. "Where did you get that whiskey?" he asked. "In me pocket," said the soldier. "Produce it," shouted the captain, and when the bottle appeared, he roared, "Call for the corporal of the guard!" "Not by a damned sight," said the soldier. "There's only enough here for me and you."

This is not the first criticism that has been made of the tendency among company captains to shift their duties to first sergeants. The columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for years have printed expressions on this subject. If the Army suffered from this magnifying of the first sergeants in years gone by, the tendency to-day must be toward an extension of the evil, as a result of the increasing shortage of officers, due to the larger demands

made upon the Army for details of officers for detached duty. Let a captain be never so conscientious on entering upon his duties of company commander, he will, after being taken away now and again for outside duties, come inevitably to lean more and more upon his first sergeants. The existing shortage of officers has upset the administration of companies throughout the Army, and given an appearance of regularity to conditions that should never be allowed to exist at all, except in cases of high emergency. When, as in the case of the 4th and 14th Infantry in 1908 in the Department of the Visayas, the former had only twenty-four officers out of fifty on duty and the 14th had only twenty on duty, we have situations that breed all sorts of irregularities in the distribution of duties, and it is only natural that among them should grow up an increasing dependence upon first sergeants. Back in the days when General Roe was in the Army there was undoubtedly more dependence upon first sergeants than there should have been, and his criticisms are directed more to that period perhaps than to the conditions of to-day. The way to check this tendency is to give the additional officers to the Army as called for in the bill for extra officers. This would restore captains of the line to their proper commands and relieve subalterns of the extra duty now imposed upon them. There are, of course, those who believe that detached duty broadens officers' capabilities and that giving lieutenants company command fits them for such duty when the emergency calls for it. This is a view, however, that is not found in official reports dealing with the shortage of officers.

A writer in the Forum describes the progress of the English language in Porto Rico. Six or seven years ago it would have seemed a foolish prophecy that in 1908 practically all the schools of the towns and villages of that island would be using the language of Shakespeare, yet this has come to pass quietly and unobtrusively and with the full consent and approval of the natives. "The first school efforts in the island were towards Americanizing the Spanish school. The textbooks were American books translated and often badly translated. Americans were placed everywhere as supervisors, and gradually the American teacher was added to the supervisor. To fit pupils to take advanced studies in the United States, high schools were formed with an American and a Spanish section. Soon the latter was dropped and English became the language of the high schools. As feeders for the high schools, graded schools were established, and these, too, used English exclusively. Where Spanish and English schools existed side by side, the natives chose the English. In 1903 in Ponce there was such a rush to get into the English school and so much bitterness over being crowded out, that the superintendent chose the bold plan of making all the schools English. The American school has now practically crowded out the Spanish. In 1905 in the island there were 74 schools taught in English; in 1906, 160, and in 1907, 389. Meanwhile the number of Americans acting as teachers has diminished, the work going forward under Porto Ricans who have learned English. The approval of the inhabitants finds expression in bills introduced in the House of Delegates fixing dates when all the schools shall be taught exclusively in the English language.

The outspoken confession of Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., that he had been originally in favor of a sea-level canal undoubtedly had great weight with the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce, New York city, which is investigating for itself the question whether the lock type should be abandoned for the sea-level plan. Colonel Goethals addressed this committee on the morning of March 27 prior to his sailing for Panama in the afternoon, and said: "It has been intimated and stated that as a military man I am subject to orders, and am obliged to carry out any proposition that is put up to me. I want to disclaim and disavow any such statement, because it is not true. If I did not believe that I could do the work down there as it is projected I wouldn't hesitate to let the authorities know it, and absolutely nothing has developed since we have been there which in any way throws discredit on the canal as we are building it, and there is no doubt in the minds of any of us that it can be built." It is worth while to note in connection with all this discussion about canal types that the two men most prominently associated thus far with the work on the canal—Theodore Roosevelt and Colonel Goethals—were at first advocates of the sea-level plan. President Roosevelt sent a commission of experts to the Isthmus in the belief they would recommend the sea-level ditch. When, however, he read their arguments in favor of a lock canal, he became a convert to that type and his belief in it has grown stronger every day since. Reports of "slides" at the Isthmus should, as Colonel Goethals says, be taken with much allowance. In so vast an area of excavation there are certain to be breaks and slides of frequent occurrence, but these may be long distances from any part of the canal that could be vitally affected.

"The restoration of the marines to their old status," says the New Orleans Picayune, "should be notice enough to the whole naval service that all the agitation and innovations which have upset the naval service during the past year or two will be speedily swept away and future agitation of the sort will be discouraged. The Navy has been done immense injury by the self-constituted critics and reformers, and the sooner all coming under that category are suppressed the better it will be for the well-being of the Service."

A new story about Gen. William T. Sherman appears in the address delivered by his son, P. Tecumseh Sherman, at the thirty-eighth reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee at St. Louis. "When I was a small boy I was generally told that the rebels under Johnston ran away," says the son. "At first I took this literally; but later, some doubts arising in my mind, I asked my father if they really ran away. 'Yes,' he answered. 'But,' I again inquired, 'did they really run or did they walk?' 'Oh, that is what you mean, is it,' he replied; 'why, they walked, and they walked mighty slow, too.'" Very interesting, the son thinks, would be several letters from his father to his wife at the time Hood's army marched northward around the Union army and nearly destroyed that railroad that brought supplies from the North. "They show how extreme was his (Sherman's) exasperation caused by this reverse. He hopelessly damned his cavalry; declared it got in the way of his infantry. His artillery and wagon trains he characterized as nuisances, and the way he wrote of some staff officers, heavy baggage and slow movements was far from complimentary. But his confidence in his swift marching infantry was, he declared, if possible, increased." General Sherman always considered the march to the sea as overrated, as he regarded it primarily only as a change of base. General Sherman always believed Lee made a great error in not moving against him, and regarded Johnston as the ablest strategist. After seeing in a museum a battered old Army wagon that had started at Cairo, Ill., and ended its travels in Northern Virginia, and remembering that Sherman's soldiers had marched just as far, the son came to comprehend the strong conviction held by his father that had a controlling influence on many of his operations. This was "his supreme confidence in the ability of his army, due to his lofty estimate of the material of which it was composed. That he had been deemed worthy to command such an army and had won its confidence, was to him—far beyond his strategic achievements—the source of his greatest pride and highest satisfaction."

Of Rev. Frederick W. Robertson, of Brighton, England, to whom we had recent occasion to refer in our article replying to Rev. Dr. Jefferson, W. T. Hewitt, Professor of German Language and Literature, Cornell University, said, in an article in the Century Magazine: "He was descended from a family of soldiers, and his early life was passed in garrison, where he was rocked and cradled to the roar of artillery; and the very mention of the Army sounded to him like home. His early dream had been for a military career. The delay of a few days in the receipt of his commission determined his career as a clergyman. He possessed pre-eminently the spirit of a soldier—courage, a quick and lofty sense of honor, and a power of sympathy which evoked the full energy of his being against injustice, meanness and untruth, however masked. He could never separate himself from the Army. By an ideal sense of duty, whenever the regiment to which he had been assigned fought in India, he felt that he should be sharing its perils and hardships, or lying in his dragoon's cloak at Moodkee, where the Third fought so gallantly. The uniform of a passing soldier always awakened a sense of comradeship." Clergymen like Robertson, like Moran Dix and his predecessor in office, Francis Vinton, like Rev. Dr. Twitchell, of Hartford, and Rev. Dr. Moxom, of Springfield, Mass.; Archbishop Ireland and Father Deshon, and numerous others we might mention, such men knew the Army and could testify to the falsity of the assertion or the injustice of the suspicion that soldiers are the fomenters of international strife. As Robertson, who understood the soldier, said: "You know there are some things a soldier will not do because he is a soldier," and the provoking of war for his personal advantage is chief among these. Those who suggest the contrary no doubt speak from ignorance and not from malice.

There will be a reunion of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment at Lowell, Mass., on April 19, the occasion being the anniversary of that regiment's fighting its way through the city of Baltimore on its passage to Washington, on April 19, 1861, upon the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteer troops. The historic interest in this regiment is that it was the pioneer of troops in the Civil War, and is known as the "Minute Men of '61," and was the first to shed blood in defense of the Union, and the first to arrive in Washington and thus save its archives. Other militia troops arrived several days later. On this occasion Governor Draper, of Massachusetts, will make an address; the Hon. Charles M. Dickinson, late Consul General to Constantinople, will read an original poem; Gen. Edward F. Jones, who was colonel of the regiment and one time lieutenant governor of the State of New York, will make an address, and Mr. William D. Gourlay, of the Adjutant General's Office, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, who was a member of the 6th, and was wounded in the Baltimore fight, will also make an address.

Medical Insp. Henry G. Beyer, U.S.N., concludes a paper in the March Military Surgeon on "The Fleet Surgeon" with these observations: "A reorganization of the sanitary service in the fleet has become an urgent necessity; the initiative will have to take the form of a selection of competent hands, to be held responsible for the sanitary work done by individual officers; the careful and unbiased selection for skill, merit, and ability to perform the duties and fill the higher positions in the naval medical service is gaining in strength every day and will soon press aside every other consideration; that hereafter fleet as well as squadron surgeons be selected on principles of skill, ability and merit; that they receive the pay and rank of medical directors, and that they mess with the commander-in-chief of the fleet or squadron; that the present statutes be amended so that the President or the Secretary of the Navy may designate as squadron or fleet surgeons medical officers of the Navy selected on principles of ability and merit."

An Army officer traveling abroad who has evidently had an encounter with official red tape sends a clipping which gives the revised instructions for foreign officers traveling in certain parts of Germany. They are now being circulated in military and official circles, with the approval of Mr. Haldane, British Secretary of State for War. A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The German government requires that all foreign officers, whether on the active or retired list, and all foreign officials and

medical officers holding the grade of officer, who wish to make a stay of any time in Alsace-Lorraine shall first obtain permission from the Imperial Ministry for Alsace-Lorraine, the office of this ministry being at Strasburg. All officers, it appears, whether staying in Alsace-Lorraine or traveling through that country, must in any case report themselves: (a) To the police at the head office of the place, if they make a stay of more than twenty-four hours' duration. This report may be made in writing or through the landlord of the house. (b) To the military authorities, even if the stay is for less than twenty-four hours. In the Prussian provinces of East and West Prussia, Posen, and Silesia, all foreigners holding military status who cross the Russo-Prussian frontier into Prussia are bound to make the following reports, either verbally or in writing, in every place where they stop for the night: (a) Notice of their arrival immediately after entering the place. (b) Notice of departure immediately before quitting."

Since the American soldier has relinquished control of the Islands, the Filipinos are developing a sensitiveness which would indicate they are being pampered to their own injury. School teachers in Manila are being haled before the courts on the silliest complaints of children and parents, one of the chief objections being to the century-old method of standing pupils in the corner. The American soldier was just beginning the good work of teaching the Filipino the value of discipline when he had to give way to the civilian, whose work in educating the Filipino children will be sadly hampered if he is not to have the authority to enforce obedience in the schools. We do not imagine that the Filipino parent is any more attached to his child than the American, and yet although there is a rule of the school board against it, the use of the ruler on bad pupils' hands and other light forms of corporal punishment are practiced daily in the public schools in New York city. Teachers say the restriction is all right in theory, but to enforce discipline and to save the school room from becoming demoralized by one or two bad children, teachers often must use blows.

Ambassador David Jayne Hill has forwarded to Washington from Berlin the official documents relating to the fiscal measures of Germany for this year. The estimates carried by the German budget for 1909 show a total expenditure of \$626,027,287, of which \$531,340,959 is the permanent statutory appropriation and \$94,686,328 the annual appropriation. This is an increase of \$26,434,239 over the total appropriation for 1908. The estimated revenues for the year fully cover expenditures. The largest item of expense is for the Imperial army—\$184,421,800, that is a decrease of \$5,446,971 on the annual appropriation, the permanent appropriation for the army being increased \$1,243,430. The estimate for the navy is \$71,776,434, an increase of \$9,197,064. The general pension list carries \$27,396,105, and the fund for invalid soldiers and seamen \$8,387,595.

Owing to failing health and growing trouble with his eyes Major James E. Pilcher has been compelled to resign the secretaryship of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and the editorship of the Military Surgeon, the organ of that body. His successor is Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was the representative of the Medical Department, U.S.A., with the Japanese army in the Manchurian war, and an author and literary man of experience. In accepting the resignation of Major Pilcher a committee, consisting of ex-Presidents George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., Walter Wyman, U.S.P.H. and M.H.S., and John C. Wise, U.S.N., adopted resolutions testifying to his success in giving the journal an authoritative position in medico-military literature, to his untiring industry, and to his devotion to the interests of the association.

Ex-President Roosevelt might combine the pleasures of the chase with the conservation of forests, to which he has given so much thought and support, by hunting elephants in British India, where wild elephants are blamed for much destruction of the forests. Consul General William H. Michael, of Calcutta, writing to Daily Consular and Trade Reports, says that only forest officers can form an idea of the destruction to forests caused by elephants. Most of the transplants put down in one division have been destroyed by these animals and the conservator suggests that the elephants are not worth the protection they receive from the government. If the protection were removed the hunters would speedily rid the forests of the elephants.

Incident to the Philippine Carnival at Manila, P.I., from Feb. 2 to 9 last, a very artistic program was issued, handsomely printed, with colored plates showing the nineteen floats in the land parade in colors. The cars in this order represented King of the Orient, King of the Occident, Title Car, Siam, Japan, Egypt, China, Philippine Islands, India, Tibet, England, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and the United States. On the board of directors of the carnival and the committee were Major G. S. Bingham, Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, Major B. B. Ray, and Capt. Ernest L. Ruffner, U.S.A.

The Russian Duma on March 30 passed the budget of the Ministry of Marine, including the item of \$2,242,500 for urgent improvements to the Baltic fleet, but it rejected, as it did last year, an appropriation of \$1,700,000 toward the construction of a new battleship, on the ground that the reorganization of the Admiralty was incomplete, and the shipbuilding plans were not ready to debate. M. Zvegintseff, in reporting the budget, characterized the state of the Russian navy as deplorable, and demanded Senatorial revision of the Admiralty. The new Minister of Marine, Admiral Voevodsky, in reply, expressed the best intentions to promote naval reforms.

The Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, former British Secretary of State for War, died suddenly week before last. To him the British service papers give the credit for the initiation of the policies now being carried to successful fruition by the indomitable Mr. Haldane, who is so highly praised for his work in building up the British territorial army. The difference between the two men's work is put down as one of methods and not of objects, much as one notes how President Taft carries out the "policies" of his predecessor at Washington.

NAVY YARD WORKMEN.

In an otherwise excellent review of "The Modern Battleship," as represented in the building of the Florida, whose keel plates were laid at the navy yard in Brooklyn some days ago, the New York Sun of March 21 had some statements that were not accurate. In comparing the time of building the Connecticut and the Louisiana, the former at the New York Navy Yard and the latter at a private yard, the Sun would make it appear that the Louisiana was constructed more quickly by three or four months. It would seem to be so at first glance, but, as a matter of fact, after being declared completed and turned over to the government, the Louisiana came to the navy yard in Brooklyn, where much work was done upon her in accordance with alterations in the plans not provided for when the contract was let. The Connecticut was not announced as "completed" until everything was finished upon her, so that when she left the yard for the sea for the first time, the late Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, standing on the bluff at the commandant's house and proudly watching her depart, exclaimed, "She's fit for battle this very minute in every particular."

Nor is the Sun correct when it says that the workmen on the Louisiana labored with more zest than those on the Connecticut. Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, who superintended the building of the Connecticut, often told the writer that he could wish for no more diligent and conscientious employees, taken as a whole, than those who put together the Connecticut. Whatever faults are found in the workmen at a navy yard are due rather to the newness of their surroundings and the work than to an unwillingness to do their best. The army of mechanics that built the Connecticut had to be broken in to battleship construction. Owing to a mistaken policy of retrenchment on the part of the government, when a battleship is finished the men are laid off and must seek employment outside the yard. Once they get well settled in private business, it is not to be expected they will give up their jobs on a call from the navy yard again. It was with feelings of regret mingled with consternation (and who shall say not a little indignation?) that Constructor Baxter saw the splendid force of workmen who had been under his eye so long on the Connecticut scattered to the four winds by lay-off orders from the Department. To Mr. Baxter these employees had become like a military company, whipped into a perfect machine of discipline and drill out of raw recruits, and he saw them laid off, or disbanded, with sentiments akin to those of a commanding officer who sees the force he has drilled so well lay down their guns and dissolve.

When the last work was done on the Connecticut and the order for the mechanics to go was pending, Mr. Baxter was not a happy man. "Of course, as things are this has to be done, I suppose," he said, "but do you know," and his voice took on a strong note of pride, "I have a body of men here I would match against an equal force anywhere in the world in battleship construction. Give me another battleship to begin to-morrow and I'll guarantee we would make a record for time and finished work that would stand." But no battleship was given to the yard, nor was anything else done to hold the men there. They were laid off rapidly; one day, 200, another, 300, and so on till the great force was disintegrated. In building the Florida, it is safe to say, three-fourths of the men are new to that kind of work and must be handled like recruits. They will not "find themselves" until the work is well under way. The men building the Utah in a private yard, however, are experienced workmen who have not been laid off by their employers. They have been kept on even if some sacrifices had to be made, for in the long run it is found that it pays to keep such expert artisans where they can be called on at any moment. Consequently the naval constructor at the navy yard begins the Florida with a serious handicap against him, just as in the case of the Connecticut. That the navy yard was able to make the race between the Connecticut and Louisiana practically a tie, is an evidence of what naval administration and control of workmen would do if a policy of continuity of employment would enable our naval constructors to profit by a fairly regular and unchanging force of mechanics.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The "Statistical and Chronological History of United States Navy, 1775-1907," by Robert Wilden Neeser, Fellow of Yale College, is a monument of industry and skill in compilation and is quite worth the price of \$12 charged for it by the publishers, The Macmillan Company, New York. It consists of two folio volumes of 900 pages in all, each volume the size of a geographical atlas. In the first volume, devoted to the bibliography of the Navy, the text is printed on only the right-hand page, leaving the left for additions. There are 9,284 titles in all, and a thorough alphabetical index of subjects and another of authors; also a list of the original manuscripts, official and unofficial publications, public documents and private bills used in the compilation of the work. The second volume consists of a chronological list of events in the administration of the Navy Department and in United States naval history: 1, From the close of the Revolutionary War to the War with France and Tripoli; 2, Thence to the War of 1812; 3, War with the Barbary powers; 4, War with Mexico; 5, The Civil War; 6, War with Spain; 7, From the War with Spain to the year 1907; 8, A list of the captures of merchantmen during these several wars. This volume is also thoroughly indexed. Mr. Neeser has searched all the extant records, whether manuscript or printed, both in this country and abroad, including the records of the Navy Department, to which he has had access. In compact form he has recorded every ascertainable fact regarding the Navy and its activities—the personnel of every expedition and fight, the number of ships, men and guns, the duration and results of engagements. The complete bibliography alone makes the work indispensable to every student of the events in which the Navy has played a part. We should be glad if some one would undertake a similar compilation for the Army, though we fear an examination of Mr. Neeser's work would discourage anyone who was not his equal in a capacity for patient labor, and such another man it would be hard to find.

That the wife of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickinson, U.S.N., retired, is a poet of distinction is well known to those who have had the pleasure of making her acquaintance in this character through her fugitive pieces appearing in various periodicals. G. P. Putnam's Sons have now published in a neat little volume forty-seven of her poems, under the title of "The Port of Dreams and Other Poems," by Edith Pratt Dickinson. The volume is dedicated "To my husband." From the poem "Taps"

we take the following stanzas, which give an idea of the quality of Mrs. Dickinson's verse, which is pitched rather in the minor key:

"Where sleep our soldiers all alone
Beside the sleepless tide,
It brings again its monotone:
"The brave, the brave, who died!"
Where the moaning rollers throb it
Above a distant strand,
And the evening rain-drops sob it
O'er mounds of dreary sand.

"Yet earth's mourning taps they heed not,
Asleep upon her breast,
And love's holy tears they need not,
Love's work had claimed their best:
They sleep; their dreams are calm and sweet,
Their hearts are free of fear.
For God's pitying fingers beat
The only taps they hear!"

The Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, for the year ending June 30, 1907, has only recently been issued. It shows that the bequest of the English philanthropist, Smithson, made in 1846, has grown from the original sum of \$541,380.63 to a permanent fund of \$986,918.63. Of this \$259,418.69 is the proceeds of various bequests and \$186,120.31 interest and savings of income. The fund still accumulates, for while the receipts for the year were \$64,444.41, the disbursements were only \$57,955.22. Beside its receipts from invested funds the institution received \$491,300, appropriated by Congress for various purposes. This volume contains an interesting illustrated account of the work of the year.

In the Philippines the American soldier and sailor have encountered in the native peoples much of the mystery of the Orient and the peculiar workings of the Oriental mind that the British army has met in India; and with much of the same force and vividness of portrayal that Kipling presented in his pictures of India does Rowland Thomas, in "The Little Gods," record certain phases of this new meeting of the East and West, of a white race with men of darker skin. The book is a volume of short stories chiefly of the life of the American soldier in the islands in his relations to the native, with much of tragedy, here and there a touch of comedy or sentiment, all held together by a thread of mysticism. The author knows our soldiers well, and if some of the incidents are too far outside the Regulations to be altogether probable, they are none the less interesting pictures of the grimmer side of Army life that does not always find its way into formal history, or of the lighter escapades that the seeing eye may sometimes read into an official record of commendation or reproof. "Fagan," the first chapter of the book, as a separate story, won the \$5,000 prize awarded by Collier's for a short story. "The Little Gods" is illustrated by Charles Sarka, and published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

"The Whips of Time," by Arabella Kenealy, also published by Little, Brown and Co., is a novel, a story of a psychological experiment, wherein a London physician substitutes the child of a condemned criminal for that of a lady of wealth and family, acting upon the theory that science would be benefited and that environment alone is responsible for character. What happened twenty-three years later furnishes the plot for the book.

CAMP PERRY MATCHES.

In the National Rifle Matches under the auspices of the National Board for Promotion of Rifle Practice and those of the National Rifle Association of America, to be held on the Ohio state range at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August next, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., executive officer of the matches, will have an enlarged personal staff and approximately one hundred Regular officers of the Army will be assigned to duty in connection with the match. About one thousand enlisted men will be on duty at the range. It is expected that at least fifty teams will be entered in the National Match. In addition there will be a large attendance of unattached members of the National Guard and civilians, who will participate in the individual matches, as well as teams drawn to the range by the matches above mentioned and those of the Ohio State Rifle Association and Department of the Lakes Rifle Association and of the Ohio National Guard, which will immediately precede the National Team Match. Congress has appropriated \$12,000 for messing the competitors in the National Team Match, which will be done in the magnificent new concrete mess hall erected by the state of Ohio, in which 1,000 men can be fed at one sitting. Congress has also very materially increased the amount of money for prizes in the National Team Match, the National Individual Match and the National Pistol Match. The National Rifle Association has adopted the policy of returning to the competitors the entire amount of the entrance fees less the actual expenses either in the form of medals, or cash prizes. The Ohio State Rifle Association will have a prize list far in excess of previous years, and there will be the new matches of the Department of the Lakes Rifle Association, which will be shot for the first time. The amount of prize money will thus be increased by from \$6,000 to \$10,000 and the whole program is the most attractive ever offered for military rifle shooting in this country. The state of Ohio has generously placed at the disposal of the various organizations the magnificently equipped and extensive range, with more than two hundred targets, without further cost than the necessary expense of operation. It will also furnish tentage and camp equipment to competitors.

The annual meeting of the National Rifle Association for the election of twelve directors and other business will be held at Camp Perry Friday evening, Aug. 27.

COMMANDERS AND "FLAG OFFICERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The revised Navy Regulations for 1909 have been issued at last. Interest naturally turns to the famous battleship detail and the equally famous acting rear admirals.

It will be well to examine these paragraphs.

Articles 35 and 36 show that a captain or a commander may command a division of a squadron, a naval station, be chief of staff to a flag officer and may command a battleship. Surely this is enough to give a commander, but in the eagerness to provide for certain commanders, and to broaden the field of personal selection, the official insult to the captain's grade was left more complete perhaps than had been intended. The despised captain can command an armored cruiser, while the exalted commander cannot. In other words, the inferior grade of commander can command the bat-

fleship, the superior ship, equally with the captain, but cannot command the armored cruiser, the inferior ship! Can favoritism furnish a better illustration of how not to do it?

Article 82 defines the term "flag officer" as used in these Regulations to include all line officers of the Navy above the rank of captain. Having done this, it multiplies the definition by quoting an obsolete section (1434) of the Revised Statutes (Act of Dec. 21, 1861), which in mandatory terms says the President may select any officer not below the grade of commander, and assign him to the command of a squadron "with the rank and title of flag officer." Admitting for the sake of argument only that this section is operative, it follows that these acting rear admirals can have the rank and title of "flag officer" and none other. They cannot be called rear admiral and they cannot have the rank of rear admiral. This section was repealed by the Act of July 16, 1862, now Section 1365, R.S., which reorganized the Navy and created the grades of rear admiral and commodore. Section 7 of this act gave the President authority to appoint nine rear admirals by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be selected during war from those officers upon the active list not below the grade of commander, etc., as in the obsolete Section 1434. Section 7, of the act, now Section 1366, R.S., goes on to say: "During times of peace vacancies in this grade (rear admiral) shall be filled from the grade of commodore, etc." Why were not these sections quoted in the Navy Regulations?

Sections 1365 and 1366, R.S., supersede Section 1434, as it is in conflict with them. It should be stricken from the statute books to prevent its use for the illegal reward of favorites under color of law.

If navy yards that have been closed can be reopened by the revocation of the orders closing them, the same power can amend the regulations, prevent commanders from being given duty to which they are not entitled, and prevent the cheapening of the captain's grade; besides which, illegal appointments of "flag officer" admirals can be stopped under operation and enforcement of law.

NEPTUNE.

FLATS VERSUS HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL invites communications from Army wives on the subject of Army houses. Such communications, though not intended to be egotistical, must of necessity reflect the personal ideas of the writer. This is my apology for any peculiar theories I may unconsciously advance in this letter.

Among the disadvantages of living in a flat may be cited the following: Some necessary restrictions in regard to the hours each family may keep; the occupations of the families; the sounds, noisy or otherwise, which necessarily occur in any house; and the more or less inaccessibility to the out-of-doors.

These disadvantages—especially when there are children living in either of the flats—are so patent (to the mothers, at any rate) that a discussion of same would be a mere waste of space.

But we must all be fed, and under present prevailing conditions the "how?" is often a serious and wearing problem to the haus-frau.

Servants are hard to get—hard to keep—expensive, wasteful and capricious. Some women have a natural knack for catering, even for doing the actual cooking. The problem is, perhaps, easier for such than for her less fortunate sister who does not possess that blessed gift. I wish to discuss the matter from the standpoint of the latter class.

If one had only the cooking to do—but when one wishes to keep house; look after the general comfort, cleanliness and progress of one's family; mend clothes, perhaps make some, or have them made; superintend the education of the children; have some time for the companionship of husband and children; take some part in the social life of the garrison; have a little time for one's personal interests, one cannot, without something suffering, cook and serve three meals a day. The specific thing which is neglected depends, of course, upon the temperament of the woman who is doing the work.

One can manage very nicely to get breakfast and lunch—but to have to cook and serve an evening dinner—it takes all the joy out of life. It is a burden which does not lessen by repetition, nor become easier by practice.

So, dear Powers That Be, build for us a place where we may eat in exchange for the "coin of the realm" instead of the labor of one's own hands. It is the same old dream of a central cooking place. A dream which haunts us so persistently that there must be something in it. Build us a garrison mess, dining-room and kitchen. It can be one large room, or it may be furnished with large tables or small ones; family tables or tables tete-a-tete, we would not be hard to please. Let it be a place where one might have the privilege of coming for one, two or three meals a day. Such an arrangement would be not only a welcome convenience to the garrison people, but it would be a God-send to the coming or the departing (whom we have "always with us" in these days of frequent changes).

No wonder the "old army" spirit of generous hospitality seems to be passing away! We younger Army women are not less hospitable at heart, but the good entertaining of one's friends frequently becomes an actual hardship merely because of the physical limitation of one's capacity for manual labor. It is easy to be amiable when one is clean and not dead tired, but it is hard to be at one and the same time the cook, the second girl and the unruined hostess. Most Army wives can contrive a comfortable place to tuck away the guest to sleep, and if one could only be calm and secure in the knowledge of a place to take the guest to meals what a burden of weariness would be lifted from the shoulders of the hostess, and what a burden of obligation would be taken from the guest!—for no one enjoys being a guest when conditions are evidently hard for the lady of the house.

The government successfully feeds the transport passengers. The government can conduct, successfully, most anything it cares to. I have heard officers discuss this pertinent question and they seem to think it practicable that each post might have a mess for officers' families. They say let it be under the general charge of the Commissary Officer, with a steward and a cook enlisted for that place. Let the rate of board be fixed at so much. All families in a garrison would hardly be taking meals at the mess at one time, but the probabilities are there would always be enough to make it worth while.

Living in flats would call for individual cooking, just the same—and from all cooking (even with a gas-range or a fireless cooker attachment) good Lord deliver us!

And, Mr. Editor, while you are giving us an "inch,"

please let us take the proverbial "ell" and ask for something else. Please give us up-stairs back porches. What joy to be able to shake rugs without having to lug them clean through the house and out of doors and back again. What an appropriate place for brushing clothes and cleaning shoes is an up-stairs back porch. And one can actually sun one's bed clothes when one has access to an up-stairs back porch. I know that if men who plan and build houses ever dreamed of the convenience of an up-stairs back porch (and plenty of closet room) no house would be without either.

"INCOMPETENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Always in our time of need we call upon you to help us out in our troubles and difficulties, and in this case I am going to ask you to express my gratitude to Colonel Patten, Colonel Heistand, and others who oppose the flat for married officers as was recommended by Colonel Febiger and seconded by Colonel Bowen. I speak both in behalf of the bachelor and of the married man and am in a position to know whereof I speak. I have lived in a flat (bachelor quarters) where there were both married officers and bachelors in the same sections (hallways). There is no freedom for the bachelor nor privacy for the married officer. Even suppose they are all married in a section (hallway). There is no privacy—in hot weather doors and windows must be kept open. Your neighbors hear all discussions (and howling of infants). Card parties in one suite keep all other suites awake until morning. Who cleans halls and the stairways? No one will. Who cares for furnace and hot water? All have different ideas of temperature and yet children require warm houses in cold weather and hot water all the time. What right has any one officer to try and say when the furnace will be heated and when not and try and regulate it according to his own views when Congress appropriates the money for the fuel of an officer and it is to be presumed that he can have heat when he wants it in the winter without having trouble with another officer about it?

Flats. Who complains that the iceman and the milkman of the family above track up their front hall? What ladies desire to call on others in bachelor halls? Lieut. R— has a violin and plays such heavenly (?) music. So-and-so's servant sweeps the upper hall dirt through the railing down into the lower hall. Lieut. H—'s striker is using Mrs. G—'s crates for fire wood and insulted So-and-so's nurse girl yesterday. Mrs. X— complains that whenever she wants to use her porch chairs the R— children have been climbing all over them with dirty feet. And so it goes. A careful consultation with most of the married officers living in such flats (bachelor halls) shows plainly that as fast as each gets a chance he goes, or will do so, and moves into regular quarters, even if he has to live on bread and butter and do his own housework. I pity the married man in these apartments, and I sincerely hope that every officer, regardless of rank, approving of such an idea, will have to live in them when they are constructed.

Let us look at the other side of the question. How about the bachelor officers for whom these buildings were originally designed and constructed and for whose use they are to a certain extent suited? Have we any rights at all left us? Why should an officer because he is married be allowed to live in our apartments, getting two suites to our one, and getting the choice suites at that, simply because he is married? I don't blame him because he does not want to do so, and as a result he is being punished just as badly as we are, and I guess a great deal worse. He is arbitrarily assigned to them, but where do we come in?

Let us maintain the dignity, the privacy, the sentiment of the home, and give a married officer a building worthy of the name. A tenement; bah! Ice boxes, dirty shoes waiting to be cleaned, trunks, laundry, and wood for fireplaces, with a thousand other articles of dirt, including playthings. This is exactly what ladies see in your hallway when calling upon ladies of the "tenement" garrison and they may never get to see the cosy home inside the suite if you are "not at home." And that is the lasting impression they get of the living quarters of families in "tenements."

NOT FOR MINE.

SERVICE CHEVRONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The letter of Sergeant Harrold, 62d Co., C.A.C., as published in the JOURNAL of March 27, 1909, in regard to service chevrons is one that many of us hope may be read by someone in authority, for it certainly deserves consideration. To-day you will hardly find a man in the Service who would say that he is proud of having these cheap and varied colors on the sleeves of his dress-coat. Picture an old soldier, a sergeant, who had to remove some of his insignia of rank to make room for the service chevrons which extended crosswise from the cuffs to midway between the shoulders and the elbows, and representing all the colors of the rainbow.

Is it any wonder that people stop on the streets and gaze at the old soldier, wondering if he had not recently escaped from some zoological park? As a rule, after a man puts in a couple of enlistments he is assigned some position of trust, and he does not desire conspicuousness. Do not decorate his sleeves up with varied colors of cheap cloth, as he would much prefer some small non-conspicuous insignia such as a small badge, a button, or a small narrow gold bar. This could be a small bar about half an inch wide and two inches long, placed on the cuff of the sleeve, to be worn on all uniforms, and to be made in the following manner: For one enlistment, to be of cloth of a color of the branch of the Service in which serving. For each succeeding enlistment to the fourth enlistment, a figure in distinct color, to be embroidered on the bar showing number of enlistments. On the fourth enlistment, the bar and figures to be of silk and so continued until the seventh, after which the whole insignia to be of gold. The difference in price in manufacturing such insignia and the old style chevron would be negligible, and the conspicuousness done away with.

EDDY CURRENTS.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Sir: It is with delight that members of the Service note the recent agitation in the columns of your paper in regard to a change in the present service chevron, which should have gone the way of the old dress coat. What looks more unsightly on the present neat dress coat than one solitary service chevron; and worse still

in the case of old soldiers, a number of chevrons of various hues, which tends to give a "bulky" appearance to the uniform. All soldiers are proud of their service, and some insignia should be awarded them, of which the following is suggested:

For the first and second enlistment periods, two braids of silver one-fourth inch wide by one inch long, to be placed vertically one-half inch above cuff piping, with an interval of one-fourth inch. For third period, above to be replaced by a five-pointed silver star, which in turn can be exchanged in the fourth period for a five-pointed star of gold. For fifth period, a six-pointed gold star could serve the purpose; same to be replaced in sixth period for two five-pointed stars of gold. For seventh and eighth periods, two additional five-pointed silver stars could be inserted between those of gold of the sixth period; and for the ninth period, stars of silver could be replaced by a third star of gold, after which no further insignia should be allowed or required. All stars to be three-fourths inch in diameter and placed in a line parallel to and one-half inch above cuff piping with an interval of one-fourth inch. This plan to be adhered to regardless of branch or branches the service may have been in.

Let us hear more suggestions.

H. O. P.

THE REGULARS IN RIFLE PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I see by the JOURNAL of March 20, 1909, under the heading of "Shooting Matches at Camp Perry," "this year the N.R.A. will conduct its own matches and will pay back in the form of prizes all money received from entrance fees, with the exception of the necessary expense of operating the range, which will be very small, as the War Department will supply Regular troops for marking and scoring, the same as it does for the National Board matches." This statement brings back some fond recollections of last year. The rifle team of the U.S. Navy, composed mostly of officers, arrived at Camp Perry in civilian clothes and drew their tentage and proceeded to put up their own camp, both officers and enlisted men working together in civilian clothing, as they had no opportunity to change to uniform. The state teams of the National Guard began to arrive and fatigue parties of Regular soldiers were detailed to put up the tents for the National Guard teams, also composed of both officers and enlisted men.

See the difference? No National Guard enlisted men were detailed to mark or score, all this work being done by Regular soldiers, working from seven in the morning until six in the evening, and sometimes later. A few National Guard officers were detailed as range officers and a great many Regular officers were also detailed, but whenever a National Guard officer failed to show up on time (and this was very often) some Regular officer had to take his place. Let us all (Regular and National Guard, both officers and enlisted men) do his proportional share according to the number of teams each have at the competition.

It sounds very nice to say that the range expenses will be very small, as Regulars will do the marking and scoring. The Regulars, evidently, must be very cheap. Some regiments and companies wanted to enter teams in the regimental and company matches, but the officers and enlisted men were put on duty on the range and were allowed to do the work, but were denied any of the fun or benefits. Afterward it was found that the U.S. Marine Corps team was divided into several regimental and company teams and ran away with all the prizes. The real regiments and companies did not consider the entire U.S. Marine Corps as either a regiment or a company and thought that they ought to stay out of such matches. In view of this, it might be a good suggestion to transfer all the men of the Infantry team to one company and likewise transfer all of the Cavalry team to one troop, so that they, too, might enter the regimental and company matches.

Many Regular officers and enlisted men desired to enter some of the matches, and spent a little money for practice, but before they could enter those matches they were put on duty on the range and again given the apple pie, but the apples had been taken out. Formerly, there were two officers sent from each regiment to the combined departmental competitions, but now only one will be sent from each regiment. The national government has appointed a Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, and spends a fair amount of money for this purpose, but we do not see how the above facts tend to promote rifle practice in the Regular Service. It is not often that Regular troops get a chance to attend such a large competition as the one at Camp Perry, and when they do get this chance it does not increase their interest in their most important as well as most enjoyable work to give them all the hard work and refuse them any of the fun and benefits.

It has also been noticed that when some of the younger officers work hard to become expert shots, there is very little interest taken in their efforts by some of the older officers. The officer has to instruct the enlisted man in rifle shooting, and if this officer is not an expert shot and cannot, at least, qualify as a marksman, it is impossible for him to give proper instruction to the men; and, furthermore, the men do not have the confidence in the instruction given by a poor shot that they do have in that from an excellent rifleman. During about twelve years' service we have never been on the range when we were not hurried so that something else could be done. Rifle practice, it seems to us, should be and is the most important work of the soldier, and therefore everything else should be made subservient to it, but it appears that almost anything can postpone and interfere with it.

It takes much time and hard labor to instruct an entire company in the use of the rifle, especially if there are many recruits. It also takes much practice for an old and experienced shot to get in form each year. We now take about thirty days a year and shoot the men all in pieces, trying to make them learn the entire game in a few lessons, and being hurried all the time in order to do something else of much less importance and don't fire a shot for another year. We ask, Is this the way to make good shots? and also, Is there any incentive for an officer to become an expert shot? Looking ahead, we see a tournament which lasts from July 2 until July 12, and then a thirty-mile march to Camp Perry, and we will probably get to shooting about July 16. The combined departmental competition will start about July 20, so our men will get absolutely no practice, and as a result our regiment will show up poorly. The match shooting at Camp Perry will start about Aug. 1, so that we will have about two weeks to put the rest of the men through the marksman's, sharpshooter's and expert rifleman's courses, and more than half of the men are recruits. Can this be done? We do not object to the tournament, as we expect to enjoy it, but could it not be held in June or Septem-

ber, when it would not interfere with the important work on the rifle range? Let the men have more work of a military character, mixed with a little of the fun and benefits, and less of real hard labor for the purpose of saving money because the Regular is cheap. Treat them more as if they were men.

ONE OF THEM.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR BADGES.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since it was President Roosevelt's idea to issue a badge for service in Cuba with the Army of Pacification, would it not be a just thing to adorn with a special American war badge many officers and enlisted men now in the service who served this country during that war? Civil War badges are issued, as I understand, to all officers and enlisted men who served during the Civil War; why should not Congress enact a bill providing for a suitable badge to be issued to all officers and enlisted men who served this country in the United States and beyond the continental limits of the United States during the Spanish-American War from April 21, 1898, until the treaty of Paris was signed, Oct., 1898, in the Regular and Volunteer Army, and not as it is now. Then it is beyond a doubt that there was no officer or enlisted man who served during that time, who was not willing and ready to go to the seat of hostilities, had he or his regiment been called upon to do so. In many posts in the United States, and especially those on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, war conditions prevailed and many Volunteer regiments were stationed at the forts around New York harbor and harbors along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, keeping, with the Regular Artillerymen, a sharp lookout for the hostile Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera sailing from Spain to the United States.

If such a badge could be issued, it would be appropriate that one side of the badge be adorned by the picture of our beloved martyred President, William McKinley, and the reverse by an American eagle spreading its wings over the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, with a suitable ribbon attached, having, for instance, the Spanish colors in the center, enclosed on both sides by the red, white and blue. Let the Spanish campaign badge be issued as at present to those entitled to them for service outside the continental limits of the United States.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

ARMY OPINION OF ELECTRICITY IN 1830.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of my earliest notions on the subject of electricity was obtainable when my aged aunt and myself watched the wires of a newly constructed telegraph system all day long, but without avail, as neither of us saw a single message go over the line. This was the first Morse connection between the Navy Department and the old Naval Observatory in Washington. Next after this, when a lad of sixteen serving on the U.S. Coast Survey, I shall never forget the astonishment of an old negro woman, who, upon being invited to look through a telescope, discovered the surveying party whose mess she supplied, some ten miles away. This was "Ole Virginny." Raising her hands in amazement, she exclaimed:

"Lor' Honey! Yu'se mus' be sum relashun of Massa Henry Wise," thereby demonstrating the fact that she was an importation from "The Eastern Shore" of the old state.

Not satisfied with this, however, my father pointed to the telescope, a refined and delicate instrument, set up on his solid base and adjusted for long shot observation, and in lighter vein remarked:

"That is nothing, Aunt; you can hear them talk through that instrument."

Was this in anticipation of the wireless telegraph that in some half-century yet to come was to give full expression to a well-timed joke?

And now see what further this same authority in prophetic vision has to say bearing upon this same subject. I submitted the scrap of crumpled paper, yellowed by age, to one of our Army experts on electricity, and these are his remarks:

"The references to electricity, when one considers the date of writing, are especially interesting." I put the date at, say, 1830-40?

"We may reduce almost everything to these conclusions, viz., the agent, the object acted upon, and the resultant which generates a third. This is, in other words, called cause and effect—the cause or agent, whether material or immaterial, must have an object on which to act in order to produce an effect or resultant. The two first may exist without the latter, but they may be inert, nugatory and unproductive without meeting and acting upon each other. For instance, light and our earth without an atmosphere may both exist, yet no effect results from them—but interpose a medium, and a result is immediately produced. The air may be vital and the new-born infant may be a recipient fitted purposely for it, but keep the one from the other and no effect is produced. Nature, tenacious still, gives the decomposed gases of that body, if it dies, to myriads of worms, but neutralize those gases, they die and that effect ceases; yet still tenacious and phoenix-like, Nature seeks to rise from the ashes of the grave in yet another resultant. Thus the chain of being is kept up, and action and reaction are but other terms to express life and existence.

"Every organ of the animal and vegetable and whole material world is a recipient and reagent for those subtle fluids which by some have been classed in the immaterial scale. Take away electricity, perhaps galvanism, light, caloric gases and even air will follow, and as air and water are composed of gases and crystallization partakes of these the whole chain of being so mysteriously connected might fall by severing one single link.

"Electricity, to use the technical expression of chemists, may be the basis of light and thence of caloric.

"To this powerful and active agent may be attributed many of the ultimate springs or causes which govern the whole universe—what we have said of the fleetness of light in passing from one part of the universe to another applies with perhaps greater force to the instantaneous motions of electricity.

"The one is unseen, until like latent caloric it is evolved—the other is visible and therefore computable in its velocity. Both light and electricity may pass therefore from one body to another through space, and the latter with or without light may be constantly acting and reacting—and therefore have a most intimate connection with that equilibrium which we term gravitation.

As a vacuum is known to be one of the best conductors of electricity, the void space between the heavenly bodies must facilitate to the utmost the passage of this fluid; by these conditions we may conjecture that the electric chain extends to every system and originates light itself since by its mere passage through a vacuum it becomes luminous. The rapid rotation of certain bodies and consequent friction evolves electrical light even in air, which is not a good conductor.

How much more then would be evolved by bodies that move hundreds of thousands of miles an hour at the same time revolving on their own axes, especially as they are surrounded by that vacuum which gives instantaneous luminousness as fast as it is generated.

The above extract is from a paper of my father's, Capt. John Farley, 1st Regiment of Artillery, and assistant to the U.S. Coast Survey. The paper from which this extract is taken is not dated, but it was written a half- or three-quarters of a century ago, and may prove interesting reading to officers of our Service. His discussion of the probable inhabitation of the planets of our solar system, as well as all other heavenly bodies, from which the above extract is taken, is too lengthy to present in this connection, but is based upon the supposition that atmosphere is a lens, a refracting medium with focal distances, so ordered under the great laws of nature that it shall communicate to the surface of a heavenly body a proper and automatically regulated temperature to meet the requirements of animal and plant life, and that while we might assume that the matter of our earth if concentrated into a small volume at the focus of our atmospheric lens, was being burned out of existence, there should be within every atmosphere some point more temperate than any other and well adapted to sustain animal and vegetable life.

J. P. F.

REWARDS OF THE INVENTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Concerning Lieut. E. C. S. Parker's very ingenious baseball game, the granting of a patent for which you recently noted, here is something rather unusual and perhaps worth thinking about.

A few days before the patent was issued he sent to my office one of the contrivances. It exercised a dreadful fascination which made me play with it persistently when I ought to have been doing work. Along comes X—name, no matter, but a pretty big man in this community—who, after railing at me for wasting time in that frivolous manner, gets entangled himself worse than I did. X brings on Y, who dashes madly to the same fate. Whereupon X and Y decide that life without that game would be a burden and that a great field for missionary effort lay in carrying the glad tidings of it to the rest of the population.

Consequence: One hour after his patent came into his hands, Lieutenant Parker passed it over to X and Y in exchange for checks for some thousands of dollars and a contract for royalties hereafter, which ought to make rear admiral's pay look small. And the Navy Department won't interfere with that patent, either, nor will any Congressional snooping committee bother over what he gets out of it.

But his professional brethren who are still puzzling their noddles over range finders, fire control apparatus, breech mechanisms, dotters, torpedoes, and the like, may well sit up and ponder, for there are mighty few of them who have got or ever will get from their most praiseworthy efforts to serve their countrymen by the invention of war devices, as gratifying returns as Lieutenant Parker will secure from his toy for popular amusement. Besides, Congress will never confiscate that production, though what it may do with theirs heaven only knows.

PARK BENJAMIN.

WHY BLUEJACKETS LOVE THE NAVY.

From the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

"Man overboard!" shouted a sleeping sailor, oppressed by a nightmare, on board the battleship Missouri, as our fleet was steaming, at midnight, on its world-embracing course. Instantly four white lights at the vessel's masthead, followed by three rapid pulsations of the red light at the top, conveyed the information of a shipmate's supposed peril to the entire fleet. From all the sixteen battleships flashed answering signals. All ceased their onward rush. For the time being the one business of the greatest fleet that ever floated was to save that man! Lifeboats were launched, fire buoys thrown out, searchlights played over the surface of the water. There was a splendid exhibition of preparedness for just such an emergency. Then came another message flashing from the Missouri: "Happy to report false alarm"; and the explanation. The life-saving paraphernalia is gathered up, and again the great fleet dashes onward. The sailor whose troubled dream was the beginning of the incident had unintentionally "touched a button" which called forth a most pleasing manifestation of the care which Uncle Sam takes of his seamen. The dreamer was of course held blameless. No wonder the "bluejackets" love the service!

WHY ON GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS?

Cablenews-American, Manila, Feb. 13, 1909.

A. H. Spencer, of the Walkover Shoe Company, will leave on the Thomas for the United States. Mr. Spencer, whose home is in Los Angeles, has been in the islands more than two years, and is a prominent member of the Columbia Club.

Cablenews-American, Manila, Feb. 14, 1909.

Mrs. L. J. Lambert and two children, family of the well-known merchant, are going to the United States for recuperation, and will sail at noon to-day on the transport Thomas.

QUERIST.

According to the Philadelphia Ledger, Pay Dir. Joseph A. Smith, U.S.N., who died Aug. 18, 1907, was on March 29, 1909, adjudged by Judge Staake, in Common Pleas Court No. 5, of Philadelphia, to be indebted in the sum of \$331.33 to George and William B. King, attorneys, of Washington, for fees as counsel and interest accrued since June 30, 1905. The Kings represented Pay Director Smith in litigation in 1903 to establish a claim on the Federal Government for an increase in retired pay under the Navy Personnel act. This suit failed. The lawyers then got authority to proceed under a Federal statute to establish a claim for more pay for Pay Director Smith under another statute, which the courts have pronounced valid. This pronouncement had been made in a test case brought by Admiral Terry. The fee was to be twenty per cent. of the amount collected. This claim was established, but not, Pay Director Smith contended, by any litigation in his behalf by the Kings. It came about as a matter of course, he said, under the decision in Admiral Terry's case. However, the Court held that he had made a contract with the Kings, and the contract must be performed.

The effort to cure the oversight in the benefit clause inserted by the Senate in the Army Appropriation bill that was approved May 11, 1908, by which the benefit was limited strictly to officers and men on the active list who should die while in the line of duty, has met with failure owing to another oversight. The past winter Congress amended the original clause by striking out the words "contracted in the line of duty" and inserted the words "not the result of his own misconduct," the aim being to make the benefit of the act apply to officers who might die while on leave or men on furlough, the belief being that such deaths often are the result of disabilities incurred in service. This amendment of the act would have been effective for the purpose intended, but farther on in the same act a special appropriation of the sum of \$65,000 was made for the payment of the benefits proposed to be conferred by the act; and in the language of this clause the words "in the line of duty" were retained. This clause, coming later in the act, under the ordinary rules of construction, is to be taken as the final will of the legislative mind, acting as a repeal of the other modifying clause occurring earlier in the act. This week the Judge Advocate General's opinion to that effect has been made public and the decision of the Comptroller to the same effect is published. The result is that officers and men who may chance to die while on leave or furlough hereafter, or in any status not in the line of duty, will not create a claim on the government for the benefit to be paid to designated beneficiaries. The Comptroller holds that the clause in the appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1910, is a specific appropriation and contains its own limitations; is exclusive, and by implication prohibits the use of any other part of the appropriation "Pay of the Army" in payment of claims for six months' additional pay for beneficiaries. The claim may exist, but there is no appropriation to pay it. The Comptroller holds that the Secretary of War is authorized to pay all claims arising prior to July 1, 1909, under the Act of May 11, 1908, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1909, out of the appropriation "Pay of the Army, 1909." But he is only authorized to pay claims for six months' additional pay that arise on or after July 1, 1909, from the appropriation "Pay of the Army, 1910," when such claims are to be paid to persons designated by "officers and enlisted men who have died from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty." This is fully explained under the head of Comptroller's Decisions in another column.

Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, commanding the Coast Artillery of New York, in some remarks to the officers of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on the evening of March 31, which accord with what the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has pointed out for many years, criticized those who expect too much of the National Guard. He said that many officers of the Army would never get the right perspective for viewing the limitations and possibilities of state troops until they realized that the Guardsman, whether officer or enlisted man, has his family or means of livelihood to take into consideration first. The whole problem of the efficiency of the National Guard would be solved if the members of it had nothing to do but to obey orders; but the fact is that orders issued from headquarters of the National Guard, unlike War Department orders, often have to give questions of business due weight. Several years ago, General Austen recalled, he and Colonel Appleton of the 7th were invited by the Secretary of War to submit their opinions on important matters concerning the state forces. They gave some practical views gathered during many years of service and made suggestions rather freely, but were surprised to have the opinions published and then criticized by editors of daily papers who probably had never seen the inside of an armory. However, he had seen some of these suggestions taken up later and worked out for the benefit of the Guard. General Austen said that the National Guard must be made a paid body if its limitations are ignored, or it must exist first and foremost as a state force. In instructing the National Guard as an aid to the Army, the War Department, he thinks, must consider the business conditions under which Guardsmen serve. To ask it to do what would be expected of a paid force is to undermine its popularity with the young men of the country and to make recruiting increasingly difficult. These views of so high an authority in National Guard matters as General Austen are in harmony with our remarks on the subject of recruiting, in our issue of Jan. 2, 1909, page 479, when we said: "Officers of the Army in considering the question of recruiting in the National Guard should always ask themselves how they would obtain an army if they did not pay the men." Another feature emphasized by General Austen was that National Guard Coast Artillery cannot be made by theoretical instruction alone, as some in authority appear to think can be done.

A test is to be made at the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey of the Maxim silencers for rifles. The Ordnance Department last week forwarded to the school enough of the devices to supply a platoon of troops, and the tests will begin at once on their arrival. The aim is to determine the value of the device purely for military purposes. Night tests will be made to see how much it reduces the flash and so conceals the location of troops from the knowledge of the enemy. Day tests are to be made to tell how much the noise of the report is lessened, and how far this may be determined to be a protection to troops in the field. Careful observations will also be made of the effect, if any, of the device on the accuracy of fire, and the various qualities of the Army rifle with the silencer used on it. The cost of the device is said to be small and it can be manufactured in large quantities rapidly. Mr. Hiram P. Maxim, after laboring to convince the world that he has invented a noiseless arm, is now placed in the awkward position of arguing before the New York legislature, which purposes to limit the sale of his silencer, that it is not so noiseless after all. "The introducer of this bill pays me a great compliment," Mr. Maxim said, "in assuming that I have invented an apparatus which will totally eliminate the sound of the explosion of a gun." Mr. Maxim explained that his silencer was merely to make shooting more comfortable. There was so much misconception about noiseless guns that it amounted almost to hysteria. Assemblyman Joseph, who introduced the Anti-silencer bill, read letters from a large number of district attorneys and public officials, including Police Commissioner Bingham, of New York, endorsing his measure. On the modern battlefield, owing to the distance at which fire is opened, all

guns may be considered practically silent guns, and, using smokeless powder, there will be a difficulty in locating fire, which will not be increased by Mr. Maxim's device, which is for the benefit of those who are not willing to make public proclamation of the fact that they are shooting.

Chief Crazy Horse and some twenty of his tribe of Cree Indians, who have been defying the Sheriff at Hickory Ground, Okla., have furnished many columns of space in the daily papers about desperate battles between these Indians, the Sheriff's pose and National Guardsmen sent to arrest the Indians. The shots exchanged between the Indians and their pursuers, according to the correspondents of the daily papers, would have depleted a cartridge factory. Robbed of the sensational features, the facts as reported to the Indian office at Washington are these: Thirteen Snake Indians were captured March 29 near Hickory Ground. They were practically unarmed and offered no resistance. There was no fighting. The Indians appear to be quiet, although all sorts of wild rumors are flying around the country. The agents of the Indian office learned from Crazy Snake's son, who was arrested, that the two officers were killed by Indians of Crazy Snake's band and not by negroes, as at first reported. The killing occurred when an attempt was made to arrest Crazy Snake at his home. The agents are in the field doing all in their power to keep the Indians quiet and to assure them of the pacific intentions of the government. The revelations of William Salisbury in his volume entitled "The Career of a Journalist" may help to explain some of the horrible stories of Indian outbreaks. They are manufactured or were manufactured at one time, if not now. He quotes a man who had done newspaper work in Kansas and Oklahoma as saying that "Many of the reported uprisings of the Indians were the result of an understanding among correspondents at different points who, on the same day, would send in rumors of an outbreak. These despatches, coming from different sources and always the same kind of news, would convince the papers in the big cities that there was a good basis for the story."

Plans toward the development of the proposed division post at Fort Sill, Okla., have been tentatively advanced of late, and before long work will be started on the construction of the Field Artillery quarters, and other buildings that are to be the first to be erected. These will form a regimental post and will be placed around the old post on the bluff overlooking Medicine Creek. This site will permit a possible extension in the future as necessity may exist, and Congress see the way to providing the means. The officers' quarters will be placed in a straight line east and west, thus affording a south front with fine surface drainage and good sewerage. The site is near the railroad and presents practically every advantage that could be desired for a great Army post such as Fort Sill is destined some time to become if present plans are carried out anywhere near their scope. There are 50,000 acres in the reservation, and the situation one susceptible of magnificent development. The idea in an academic form is to provide a post where 10,000 men may be quartered and general officers can gain experience in maneuvers in time of peace, in the handling of large bodies of troops. There is also a plan that contemplates the value of such a post as a rendezvous in time of war for reserves from the National Guard volunteers and recruits for the Army, where they may be drilling and transported to either seaboard as occasion may require.

Secretary Meyer on March 31 promulgated an order signed by Secretary Newberry on March 3, in which Mr. Newberry sustained Rear Admiral Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in his controversy with Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance. Admiral Mason protested that the representative of his bureau at the Brooklyn yard was not permitted to see certain papers before they were forwarded to Washington. Secretary Newberry's order says, in part: "If the recently inaugurated system of consolidation of work at navy yards is to be entirely successful, it is deemed imperative that the manager of the manufacturing department should be manager in fact as well as in name, and that circumlocution as to correspondence be avoided as much as possible. Orders from bureaus relating to bureau work should go directly to the commandant or to the head of the manufacturing department in precisely the same manner as formerly obtained with respect to correspondence between bureaus and navy yards. To put the manager of the manufacturing department in the position of being compelled to defer action on work until all details of procedure have been arranged to the satisfaction of the inspector concerned would be to hopelessly complicate the situation and increase, instead of reduce, the cost of manufacture."

The Quartermaster's Department has awarded during the past week contracts for construction work as follows: Fort Bayard, J. A. Harlan, Fort Bayard, three double set captains' quarters, \$64,000; nurses' quarters, \$23,700; W. M. Sundt, Las Vegas, N.M., medical storehouse, \$7,435; laundry building, \$7,690; Emporia Kas., Plumbing Co., plumbing and heating, \$18,270; Kranshar Brass Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., electric work, \$1,557. Fort Monroe, one set quarters, J. H. Bronson, Hampton, Va., \$5,740; one office building, \$2,470. The following awards by the reservation branch, Quartermaster's Department, were made the past week: Fort Warren, Peter F. Connolly, Jamaica Plains, Mass., installing a four-inch meter, with fish trap, fate valve, by-pass, etc., \$795. Fort Lawton, Norman McKinnon, for the construction of gravel road, \$6,249. Fort D. A. Russell, Strange and Maguire, Salt Lake City, roads, \$21,000.

The Red Cross Society has undertaken a novel and a popular scheme to prevent railroad accidents by printing a large placard which is to be hung in railroad stations throughout the country. The placard is a foot wide and two high and bears the name of President Taft as president of the society, and that of Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, Judge Advocate General, one of the directors of the society. The placard has seven "Nevers" in large red type, enjoining on the public care not to cross tracks without looking up and down for approaching trains, never to jump on or off of moving trains, to keep heads in while riding on the cars, and similar injunctions applica-

ble to the traveling public. The idea has struck the railroad managers so favorably that they have ordered through the Red Cross office in the War Department over 19,000 copies of the placard.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th U.S. Cav., stationed at Fort Snelling, has been ordered to Washington for duty as a military aide to the President. His status will be similar to that of Capt. A. W. Butt, of the Quartermaster's Department. It is possible that Lieutenant Pratt may also assist Colonel Cosby in the care and preservation of public buildings and grounds. The only new work of construction of any importance in prospect by that office is the proposed addition to the office of the White House. Although not settled, it is probable that that work will be entrusted to a private architect, as was the case with the construction of the main office building now occupied by the President. There is an appropriation of \$30,000 available for the new addition, and it is said it is to be built on the site of the Roosevelt tennis court.

Vice-Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, Imperial Japanese navy, who attained world-wide fame by eminently successful and conspicuously gallant naval victories as a flag officer in the Russo-Japanese war, will be the guest of the Naval Academy class of 1881 at a banquet in Washington June 2, 1909, and will attend the graduates' dinner at Annapolis on June 3. The graduation exercises will occur June 4, 1909. This event will be of international importance. On account of the short time before Admiral Uriu's start for the United States, the invitation was forwarded to him in the name of the class. As Admiral Uriu will come as the chief officer of a great and friendly nation, the officers of the class of 1881 feel a special pride in giving him a rousing welcome and wish to make as good a showing of numbers present as possible.

The U.S. military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., was destroyed by fire late on the night of March 31. The prisoners were removed from the cell houses under a heavy guard of U.S. troops and confined in a stockade. Owing to the low water pressure, the fire department of the fort was almost useless. The fire was fought by the soldiers. Soldiers with loaded rifles guarded the convicts as they marched out of prison, and the prisoners had been previously warned that the slightest belligerent move would mean death. The prison building was valued at \$200,000, and was entirely destroyed. The discipline at the prison prevented any panic, and the prompt removal of the convicts was made possible.

A newspaper despatch from Jackson, Miss., March 21, says: "The propriety of the action of the battleship Mississippi silver service commission in deciding to have the likeness of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, engraved on the large centerpiece of the service, instead of the portrait of the explorer Hernando De Soto, as was at first intended, is questioned in some quarters. The likeness of Mr. Davis will be on one side and an engraving of Beauvoir as it appeared when occupied by the Davis family will be on the reverse. The photograph selected was taken while Mr. Davis lived at Beauvoir."

A complimentary dinner has been tendered by the Friars to the officers of the U.S.S. Yankton, the tender of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet on its cruise round the world. The dinner will take place at the Hotel Astor on Sunday evening, April 4. Besides the Yankton's officers, other naval officers have been invited, including Rear Admiral Sperry and Rear Admiral Schroeder. Among the speakers will be United States Senator Beveridge, Alvah Pattee Clayton, Mayor of St. Joseph, Mo.; Franklin Matthews, J. Clarence Harvey, Thomas A. Wise, William Collier and Wilton Lackaye.

The Quartermaster's Department has issued advertisements for bids for the following construction work: Fort Strong, one double barrack, one double set non-commissioned officers' quarters, one double set firemen's quarters, one four-set officers' quarters, one double set lieutenants' quarters. Fort Terry, one double set lieutenants' quarters.

At a crowded meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, on March 31, resolutions were adopted by acclamation, pledging all the financial support necessary to provide immediately for building four extra Dreadnoughts. These, it is understood, would be in addition to the four definitely and four provisionally provided for in the naval program for 1910.

The articles of agreement signed by the recent naval conference in London are said by Admiral Sakamoto, of the Japanese navy, to be highly satisfactory to his nation. The convention on contraband, he said, was the greatest achievement of the conference, and especially pleasing to a country like Japan, whose trade depends upon maritime commerce.

The Russian Duma on April 1 adopted the army budget of \$256,300,000, an increase of \$21,800,000 over last year. Lieutenant General Zabelin, of the War Department, representing the Minister of War, announced plans for the strengthening of the defenses of the western frontier and for simplifying system in administrative matters.

The Army mine planters, Hunt and Knox, reached Manila March 22, finishing their long cruise half way around the world safely and without anything more than the ordinary experiences of a long voyage. The Armistead and Ringgold, the planters that went around the Horn, left Manzanillo March 28 for San Diego.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., reached Newport, R.I., March 27, to enter upon special duty at the Naval War College. During the summer he will lecture on the world cruise of the Battleship Fleet.

The Military Surgeon magazine, which has hitherto been published at Carlisle, will hereafter have its office in the Union Trust building, Washington.

Surveys have been approved for general repairs to the Monadnock, Stringham, Decatur and Pompey at Cavite.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Major William S. Scott, 14th U.S. Cav., recently promoted to major vice bishop, promoted, was born in Texas and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1880, and assigned to the 1st Cavalry. He served with a regiment in Washington Territory, California and Montana to July, 1885, and graduated at the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., 1887. He was commandant of cadets, A. and M. College of Texas, 1889 and 1890; secretary of Infantry and Cavalry School from September, 1890, to August, 1894; adjutant of regiment, October, 1894, to June, 1898, and of Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kas., May, 1895, to April, 1898. He participated in the campaign against Sioux Indians in South Dakota in the winter of 1891-92, and was promoted first lieutenant Jan. 15, 1891 (1st Cavalry). During the Spanish war he served as A.A.G., Cavalry division, at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; was aide to General Arnold, and was appointed captain and A.A.G. June 9, 1898. He served in the military information division, Adjutant General's Department, Tampa, Fla., to July 10. Major Scott served as assistant adjutant general in the office of commanding general in Porto Rico during that campaign. He was appointed major and A.A.G., Volunteers, Sept. 17, 1898, serving with the 7th Army Corps at Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga.; as acting judge advocate and A.A.G. with the 7th Army Corps in Cuba, December, 1898, to April, 1899, and was on duty in Adjutant General's office, Washington, D.C., May, 1899, to August, 1899. He was mustered out of the Volunteers May 12, 1899. After being promoted captain, 1st Cavalry, March 2, 1899, he was next appointed lieutenant colonel, 44th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1899, and served in the Philippines until May, 1901, commanding troops on the west coast of Panay Island. The records of the regiment show the following: In engagement at Madalag Jan. 30, 1900; at Patnongan, Panay, April 28, 1900; at Cassia, Panay, May 12, 1900; near Barboza, Panay, May 25, 1900; at Teneycan, Panay, June 11, 1900; in skirmish, Nalupa, Panay, July 23, 1900; engagement near Tagas, Panay, Sept. 17, 1900; at Tibiao, Panay, Nov. 22 and 27, 1900; at Delanos river, Panay, Dec. 20, 1900; at Tangalon, Panay, Jan. 20, 1901; at Mt. Agotay, Panay, Jan. 24, 1901. He received the surrender of General Follen, 34 officers and 216 enlisted men of the insurgent army, and 206 serviceable arms, March 21, 1901. Major Scott was appointed civil governor, Antique Province, Panay Islands, and resigned and returned to the United States and was mustered out of Volunteers June 30, 1901. His subsequent service included duty as A.A.G., Department of Luzon, and later as A.A.G., Division of the Philippines; colonel and first assistant chief, Philippines Constabulary. He returned to the United States and to duty with regiment in April, 1907, and was transferred to the 10th Cavalry Jan. 23, 1909. He was on duty at the Army War College, Washington, D.C., October, 1907, to date of promotion, 14th Cavalry. Major Scott is now under orders to join his regiment in California and returns to the Philippines in November.

Col. George L. Anderson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list March 31, 1909, on his own application after more than thirty-eight years' service, was born in Wisconsin, April 9, 1849. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in June, 1874. He served with the 4th Artillery until reaching the grade of captain, March 8, 1898, when he went to the 7th Artillery. He was promoted major, Artillery Corps, July 30, 1902; lieutenant colonel, Oct. 1, 1906, and colonel, July 10, 1908. He is a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1876. During his career he has served in California, Alaska, Pennsylvania, West Point, N.Y.; Fort Monroe, Va.; the Army War College, at Washington Barracks; St. Petersburg, Russia; Boston, New York city and San Francisco. He was military attaché to the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg from June, 1897, to May, 1898. His latest assignment was at San Francisco. His retirement will promote Lieut. Col. W. H. White, Coast Art. Corps, to the grade of colonel.

HISTORY OF ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS.

Under the direction of Capt. E. E. Booth, 7th Cav., secretary of the Army Service Schools, Henry Shindler has compiled from the War Department General Orders, from annual reports of commandants since 1881, and from other available data, a history of those schools, which has just been issued from the Staff College press. The frontispiece shows the Academic Building at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Among the other illustrations are a two-page group of the commandant, staff, instructors and student officers of the Infantry and Cavalry schools, 1881-83, portraits of Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, Hon. Elihu Root, the late Col. Arthur L. Wagner, and a group of the commandant, assistant commandant, instructors and student officers of the Army Service schools, for 1908-9. In this picture Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston is the commandant and Major Morrison is the assistant commandant. There are pictures also of Sherman Hall from 1890 to 1907, and of the interior of the Army Signal School laboratory. The foundation of the Infantry and Cavalry School was laid by General Order 42, May 7, 1881, issued when General Sherman was commanding the Army of the United States. Col. Elwell S. Otis, 20th Inf., was assigned to the command of the post and charged with the duty of organizing the school. He reported for duty on Nov. 14, 1881, and in a letter to General Sheridan, dated Nov. 22, General Sherman expressed his pleasure at the "admirable list of officers comprising the new school" and his conviction that "the school would become the best practical school of all in the United States." "I don't want to meddle with this new school," he wrote, "or to have it the subject of legislation, because if it is done, like West Point, it will be made political and taken out of our control. The school should form a model post like Gibraltar, with duty done as though in actual war and instruction by books be made secondary to drill, guard duty, and the usual forms of a well regulated garrison."

The changes in the school are traced in the various orders of the War Department. One of the most important changes was that recommended by the commandant in his report of 1896, namely, that of doing away with the Departments of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and consolidating them with the Department of Military Art. This recommendation was adopted and a program of instruction published in G.O. 49, W.D., 1897. Under the provisions of G.O. 140, W.D., 1905, the name was changed to the "United States Infantry and Cavalry School," and in 1907 (G.O. 211, W.D.) the name became "The Army School of the Line." We

should like to see the face of Major Gen. John Pope as the frontispiece, for it is because of his persistence in urging the establishment of a school for practice and the selection of Fort Leavenworth as the place that the Army Service schools of Fort Leavenworth exist to-day. In his annual report of 1877 he recommended the advantages of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth; and continued so to proclaim its value that finally General Sherman decided to act in 1881.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The Army transport Kilpatrick from New York for Manila arrived at Malta March 13, and sailed March 19. While at Malta many of her passengers went ashore and enjoyed themselves in seeing the sights, the higher officers also making and receiving official calls. General Duvall and Mrs. Duvall and General Murray and Mrs. Murray, aides-de-camp and party, attended the Theater Royal on the night of March 13, when the opera, "Adriana Lecouvreur," was produced in front of a large and distinguished audience. Official visits were exchanged March 18, when His Excellency the Governor proceeded on board the Kilpatrick, accompanied by Lieut. Contino Teuma Castelletti and Lieutenant Deedes, aides-de-camp. General Stokes, commanding the infantry brigade, and General Penton, commanding the Royal Artillery, also paid their compliments. Generals Duvall and Murray, accompanied by their aides-de-camp, shortly afterward returned His Excellency's visit at Government House, Valletta, where they were entertained at luncheon, the party comprising His Excellency the Governor and Lady Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Duvall, Gen. and Mrs. Murray, Captain Tiford, 2d Cav.; Lieut. E. T. D. Donnelly, 1st Field Art.; Lieut. R. M. C. Campbell, 12th Cav., A.D.C. to General Duvall; Gen. and Mrs. Stokes, Miss Dickinson, W. H. Gale, U.S. Consul and Mrs. Gale, Lieut. Contino Teuma Castelletti and Lieutenant Deedes. The American generals and ladies, with their party, afterward visited the Valletta palace, St. John's Cathedral and other places of interest, and thence proceeded to the Osborne Hotel, where they were the guests of U.S. Consul Gale and Mrs. Gale, at tea, before returning on board. When the vessel was two days out of Gibraltar a man named Thomas Connolly, a private in the 51st Company, Coast Artillery, died of spinal meningitis.

The Army transport Kilpatrick arrived at Aden, Arabia, March 27, and left for Manila March 28. All on board are well. Excellent weather is reported throughout the voyage.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Oleta Pettygrove, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pettygrove, of Seattle, was married to Lieut. Charles C. Soule, jr., U.S.N., by the Rev. Dr. Leonard K. Storrs, at the home of the groom's father, Charles C. Soule, in Brookline, Mass., March 24, 1909. The bride was given in marriage by her mother, who accompanied her across the country to meet the bridegroom on his return from the trip around the world in the battleship Nebraska.

The marriage of Miss Emile Campau Fitch, daughter of Chief Engineer and Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, U.S.N., to Mr. Albert Pepper Gerhard, of Philadelphia, will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., April 17, at four o'clock, and will be followed by a reception at the Fitch residence for relatives and out-of-town guests. Mr. Gerhard is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Sergeant Gerhard, of Glenview, Overbrook, and a nephew of William Gerhard and Dr. George S. Gerhard. His mother was Miss Maria Pepper, of the well-known Philadelphia family. Mr. Gerhard is a lawyer and a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1899. He is a member of the Markham and Merion Cricket Clubs.

Cards have been sent out for the wedding of Miss Susannah Livingston Glover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Glover, and Capt. Oscar J. Charles, 17th U.S. Inf., which will occur on Easter Monday, April 12, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city. The bridesmaids will be Miss Anne W. Glover, a sister of the bride; Miss Ernestine Glover, a cousin; Miss Gladys Blodgett Mumford; Miss Martha A. M. Montgomery, a cousin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Montgomery, of Flushing; and Miss Helen Charles, of Chicago, sister of the bridegroom. Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., stationed at the Military Academy, will be best man. The ushers will be Capt. Morton F. Smith, 20th Inf., and Llewellyn Oliver, 12th Cav., both stationed at West Point; Lieut. E. Llewellyn Bull, 22d Inf.; Robert A. Livingston, jr., cousin of the bride; Dr. Herbert C. de V. Cornwell; and Messrs. Frederick and Albert Charles, of Chicago, brothers of the bridegroom. Captain Charles is stationed at the Military Academy as aide to the Superintendent. A wedding reception will follow the ceremony, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, No. 36 East Seventy-sixth street, New York.

A post-Easter wedding of interest to many at West Point, as the bride-elect was frequently a guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred W. Sladen, during Captain Sladen's tour of duty at the Academy, will be that of Miss Caryl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts, to Mr. Duff Green Maynard. The marriage will occur at four o'clock, on Saturday, April 17, at the Church of the Incarnation, New York city.

Midshipman Robert C. Giffen, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie F. Hodgman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Hodgman, of Saratoga, N.Y., were married at the above city, March 27, 1909, in the First Baptist Church, in the presence of nearly one thousand friends and relatives, including many fellow-officers of the bridegroom. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Midshipman Giffen recently returned from the trip with the fleet. He and his bride will spend their honeymoon at the home of his parents in Nebraska.

Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 13th U.S. Inf., has announced his engagement to Miss Laura Belle Jenks.

The Claremont Country Club, of Oakland, Cal., was the scene of a beautiful dinner on Saturday evening, March 20, at which Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, U.S.N., was the host and at which he announced the engagement of his sister, Miss Marie Gatewood, to Lieut. Farmer Morrison, U.S.N. Covers were laid for sixteen, a color scheme of pink and white being effectively carried out in the decorations. Naval Constructor Gatewood's guests at the dinner were Miss Marie Gatewood, Miss Susie Persons, Miss Pauline Persons and Miss Mattie Milton, all of Mare Island; Miss Ida Patiani, of Alameda; Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco; Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, of Mare Island; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Richare, of Berkeley; Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall and Edward Hammer, of

Mare Island; Fred Nickerson, R. P. Crawford and Dalton Harrison. No date has been set for the wedding, but if Lieutenant Morrison is detached from the California and ordered East as is expected, it will take place at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, sometime during April.

Two of the assistant naval constructors attached to the navy yard, New York, are to become benefactors in April. They are Emory Scott Land and Waldo P. Druley. Invitations for both weddings are already out. The bride-to-be of Mr. Land is Miss Elizabeth Stiles Chester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Chester, of Newton Center, Mass. The wedding has been set for April 15, at the First Baptist Church of Newton Center. The bride-elect of Mr. Druley is Miss Eugenia C. Lee, of Stafford Springs, Conn. The wedding will be solemnized April 10, at Stafford Springs, in the home of the bride's parents. No cards are requested. Mr. and Mrs. Druley will take up their residence in Brooklyn at 1151 Dean street.

A prominent wedding at Clinton, Iowa, March 23, 1909, was that of Miss Marie Gertrude Ellis, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Lieut. Clyde Stanley McDowell, U.S.N., attached to the Georgia. The event was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett Eugene Lamb, Mrs. Lamb, an aunt of the bride, and the Rev. J. E. Burrell, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mercedes Ellis, of Los Angeles, as maid of honor, and by Miss Marjorie Bowers, of Seattle, Wash., and Miss Lulu Jones, of Memphis, Tenn., bridesmaids. Lieut. L. E. Morgan, U.S.N., attached to the Louisiana, served as best man, Mr. Foster Bradley, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Lyman Ellis, of Los Angeles, a brother of the bride, as ushers, with Mr. Fred B. King, master of ceremonies. An orchestra played appropriate music, and the ceremony was the full Episcopal ritual and ring service, an appropriate investiture having been arranged in the oval of the living room windows with a tapestry of alamaam smilax and plumosa fern screening a large American flag. Incandescent drop lights with scarlet drapings gleamed through the green and a wedding bell of sweet peas and adiantum with a vivid red incandescent light as a clapper hung from the center of the improvised bower. At either side were flags, the Stars and Stripes at the right, the Union Jack at the left, and below were two mammoth vases of American Beauty roses either side of the prideaux, and beyond and extending into the parlors, palms and growing lilies of the valley conveyed the idea of indefinite perspective. Richmond roses and lilies of the valley were massed in the upper rooms opened for the guests, the open staircase draped with garlands of adiantum tied with bunches of bride roses. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Geo. B. Ellis. The bridal gown was an exquisite robe of white satin veiled with chiffon, cut en traine with Dutch neck and short sleeves, and was elaborately trimmed with point lace embroidered in seed pearls, the high girdle of silk also heavily embroidered. A fillet of lilies of the valley was worn and a bouquet of bride roses with a shower of lilies of the valley was carried. The favors for the bridesmaids were Mississippi baroques set in brooches, the men of the party receiving stick pins with Mississippi baroques as a setting. Miss Ellis's special favor was a pearl and topaz pendant. In the dining-room the large round table was lit by a low hanging lamp whose globe was veiled with soft knots of tulle tied with orange blossoms and surrounded by silken flags. A mammoth wreath of lilies of the valley encircled the cloth, red, white and blue incandescent lights, in tiny bulbs, gleaming through the foliage. Within the center of the circle a miniature bride and groom were placed and without the circle were the favors of the day. Satin slippers holding the blossoms for the favors, red mints each with a miniature bride and groom standing upon them, scarlet and white rose cups for the nut meats, and dotted here and there silk flags waved gaily. Through the service the menu flags were used whenever possible, the sweet course bringing ices in heart shape pierced with arrows and heart-shaped cakes with wedding favors in the form of loving cups, doves, rings or keys to the hearts of the maidens. The bride's cake, containing the time honored souvenirs, was cut by the fair bride, who used her husband's sword for that purpose. The second table for the breakfast was placed in the living room and was daintily appointed with Richmond roses and lilies of the valley with favors and service identical with that at the bride's table. From three until four o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lamb received their most intimate friends at an informal reception accorded Lieutenant and Mrs. McDowell. Lieutenant McDowell and wife left on the evening of March 22 for Chicago, where they were to spend a few days before proceeding to the groom's home in Ohio. After a few days there, they will complete their honeymoon in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herman Drake have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Ruth Maurice, to Asst. Paymr. Manning Hodgdon Philbrick, U.S.N., on Saturday, April 3, 1909, at Rye, N.H.

Mrs. Dabney Jefferson Carr, of 314 North Harrison street, Richmond, Va., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Anna Denne Carr, to Lieut. Howard Gilman Davids, 6th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in the near future. Mrs. Minerva A. Mulkey announces the marriage of her granddaughter, Ruby Mulkey Ireland, to Capt. George F. Juncemann, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Thursday, March 18, 1909, at Pasadena, Cal. They will be at home after June 1 at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. John Valleé Moran have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Justine Semmes, to Lieut. Charles Walker McClure, 7th U.S. Inf., at 584 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich., April 17, 1909. Miss Moran is the granddaughter of the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, who was the leader of Union sentiment there in the 'sixties.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson Beam have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Florence Signa, to Ensign William Price Williamson, U.S.N., on Saturday afternoon, April 17, at one o'clock, at the Chapel of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensign Lesley B. Anderson, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie Fay, an actress, will, it is reported, be married in Boston, Mass., some time next week. They were to have been married in New York city March 29, but owing to the mistake of a clerk in making out the marriage license incorrectly, the marriage had to be postponed.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schneider, of 261 Eighth street, Troy, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Gretchen, to Ensign William Florence Cochrane, U.S.N., son of William F. Cochrane, of Bismarck, N.D.

Mrs. William Blecker Seaman has announced the engagement of her niece, Miss Esther Townsend, and Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, of Washington, D.C. Miss Townsend, who lives in New York city with her

aunt, is a daughter of the late Franklin Townsend, of Philadelphia. Captain Evans was graduated from Princeton in 1898. He is secretary to United States Senator Frank O. Briggs, of New Jersey, and a member of the Princeton Club, of New York city, and of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, of Washington. The wedding will take place in the autumn in New York.

Mrs. Edward Everett Van Eman, of No. 3750 Broadway, New York city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Van Eman, and Lieut. Rhess Jackson, 12th U.S. Inf. No date has been set for the wedding. Lieutenant Jackson is a son of Col. James Jackson, U.S.A., retired, of Portland, Ore.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., retired, who died at Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, 1909, was born in California Nov. 8, 1851. After graduating as a second lieutenant at the U.S.M.A., June 13, 1873, he was assigned to the 2d Artillery, and was ordered in garrison at Fort McHenry, Md. He served among other duties as assistant professor of French at the U.S.M.A., and also as assistant instructor of artillery tactics and as assistant professor of geography, history and ethics. He was on duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, and was instructor of artillery and engineering in the Infantry and Cavalry School. He was also on duty at Fort Adams and Fort Slocum, and was in command of the defenses of Portland Head, Me., from May 13, 1898, to June 9, 1899. He was promoted captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Feb. 21, 1902; lieutenant colonel, April 1, 1906, and colonel, Oct. 29, 1907. He is a graduate of the Army War College and of the Artillery School. For several years he was artillery inspector of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governors Island, and later was on duty as a member of the General Staff. He formerly served as Assistant Chief of Artillery under Brig. Gen. S. M. Mills. In 1906 he was assigned to command of the Artillery district of Chesapeake. His last post of duty was at Fort Monroe, Va., and he was placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service Jan. 14, 1909. The remains of Colonel Harrison were taken to Washington March 28, and the burial was at Arlington. Only funeral exercises were held at the grave.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., retired, senior member of the Board of Construction of the Navy Department and generally recognized as one of the ablest officers of the Navy, died suddenly in his home, at No. 1720 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., March 29, 1909, at 7:10 p.m. The cause of his death was given as uraemic poisoning. Mrs. Converse, the Misses Maud and Olga Converse, his daughters, and Miss Blood, sister of Mrs. Converse, were at the bedside. Rear Admiral Converse was born in Norwich, Vt., in 1844. He was graduated from Norwich University in 1861 and from the Naval Academy in 1865. His first service was on the Canandaigua, steam sloop, attached to the European Squadron. As a lieutenant in 1869 he was assigned to the torpedo service and began a study of this branch of naval science, and later became known as one of the foremost torpedo experts in the country. He was on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, from 1885 to 1897. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was in command of the Montgomery, a cruiser of the North Atlantic Squadron. In 1890 he was promoted to captain and assigned to the Bureau of Navigation. In 1901 he took command of the Illinois, and two years later was made Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. He became rear admiral in 1904, and served successively as the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, of Ordnance and again of Navigation. In the Bureau of Navigation his work called forth much favorable comment, and when the date for his retirement, May 13, 1906, arrived he continued to hold that position at the request of the Navy Department. During the latter part of his service he performed the duties of Secretary of the Navy on several occasions. Even after his retirement, in 1907, he retained an active connection with affairs of the Department as president of the Board of Naval Construction. Rear Admiral Converse made a vigorous reply to critics of the Navy, and his statements attracted much attention and disposed of much criticism. Before his retirement he recommended the withdrawal of the marines from Navy vessels and issued a report opposing the appointment of medical officers to the command of hospitalships. Funeral services were held from St. John's P.E. Church March 31, and the interment was in Arlington. The military escort consisted of the Marine Band, four companies of marines and two companies of blue-jackets. The escort was commanded by Rear Admiral W. W. Kimball, U.S.N. The following were honorary pallbearers: Rear Admirals Perry, Stockton, Leutze, Cowles, Pillsbury, Mason, Colvocoresses, Chief Constructor Capps, Pay Director Speel, and Captain Usher.

Mrs. Adelaide Snowden, wife of Comdr. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., while on her way home from the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., March 29, where she had visited Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.A., who is a patient there, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage and died shortly after being removed to Emergency Hospital. Mrs. Snowden was on a street car when she became ill. She produced a bottle of smelling salts and was about to use it when she pitched forward in convulsions. She was removed to the Ebbitt House and thence to the hospital, where she expired in fifteen minutes. Effort was made to communicate with Commander Snowden, but it was learned that he was participating in an endurance test and would not return to the U.S.S. Mayflower for several hours. Mrs. Snowden's mother, Mrs. Mary C. Smith, of No. 1806 Belmont street, Northwest, was summoned, but she reached the hospital too late to see her daughter alive. Commander Snowden, upon his return to the Mayflower, went immediately to the hospital and Mrs. Snowden's body was removed to the family residence in Belmont street. Mrs. Snowden was a native of New York city and was married to Commander Snowden about fifteen years ago. Funeral services were held at St. Margaret's Church at two o'clock, April 1, and the interment was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Chief Engr. Rudolph Thomas Bennett, U.S.N., who died at Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1909, was a native of Maryland, and entered the Service March 25, 1862. He was retired May 21, 1880, for disability incident to the service. He had a sea service of twelve years and nine months, and was on shore duty one year and three months.

A correspondent, writing as to the sudden death at Fort Thomas, Ky., on March 23, 1909, of Major Edward H. Browne, 2d U.S. Inf., to which we referred last week, says: "Major Browne had been drilling his battalion from 9:30 to 10 a.m., apparently in perfect health, and went home to work on the reports of his inspection of the National Guard of Kentucky, which he had recently completed. He was alone in the house, except for the servant, Mrs. Browne being downtown, and it was her terrible misfortune on reaching home a few minutes after

noon to find him lying on his face on the floor dead. His death was instantaneous and painless, but the shock to his widow was the more painful, to come so suddenly and unpreparedly upon the body. Always an active, energetic officer, prominent in the athletic and social life of the post, his untimely death is deeply mourned by his comrades and friends, whose name is legion. He had constantly endeavored himself to those under him by his kindness and thoughtfulness of their needs and their welfare. A strict disciplinarian, but his firmness was always tempered with kindness and justice, and he was always ready and willing to lend a sympathetic ear to those in trouble. That he was highly thought of by his superiors was shown by his constantly being called upon to perform duties requiring the highest qualities and capabilities which an officer may possess. He leaves a widow, one daughter, Louise, the wife of 2d Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., and one son, Harry, who is in Washington studying for his examination for appointment as a second lieutenant in the Army from civil life. The funeral was held at Fort Thomas March 25, 1909, in the post gymnasium. The casket was completely hidden beneath masses of flowers which poured in from his former comrades. The interment was at Arlington March 26, 1909."

Mr. Lewis B. Booker, who died in El Paso, Tex., Jan. 28 last, was a brother of the wife of Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Commissary Department, U.S.A. He leaves a widow, Grace McKenzie Booker.

Prof. J. J. Richardson, father of Lieut. J. O. Richardson, U.S.A., and cousin of Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., died at his home in Paris, Tex., on March 25, 1909.

Med. Insp. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N., died at the Naval Medical School Hospital in Washington, D.C., March 31, 1909, from kidney trouble. He was born in Virginia in 1849 and entered the naval service as an acting assistant surgeon on May 31, 1873. He became surgeon on Sept. 29, 1895, and during the Spanish-American War was attached to the Charleston, with the rank of commander, on Sept. 2, 1898. His last assignment to duty was at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. L. Finlayson, 26th Co. Phil. Scouts, who was accidentally shot and killed on March 18, 1909, in his quarters on Corregidor Island, P.I., had been out at target practice and was placing his rifle in the rack when it was discharged, the bullet striking him and inflicting a wound that caused his death. Captain Finlayson was born in Alabama on April 25, 1876, and was a private in the 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry from May until Oct., 1898, and in the 38th United States Volunteer Infantry from Sept., 1899, until July, 1901, when he was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts. He was appointed a 1st lieutenant in 1905, and captain, Sept. 2, 1908.

Joseph S. Rodenbough, one of the most prominent citizens of Easton, Pa., died in that city April 1, 1909, from a paralytic stroke. He was sixty-eight years old, a brother of Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., retired, a director in the Thomas Iron Company, of Hokendauqua, and president of the Lehigh Water Company, and a member of the Pomfret Club and the Northampton Country Club.

Mr. George S. White, aged seventy-one years, who died at Jackson, Mich., March 21, 1909, was a member of the Michigan Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and was father of Lieut. G. H. White, 16th U.S. Inf.

George M. Kreutzkamp, a machinist at the navy yard, committed suicide at Norfolk, Va., March 26, by firing a pistol shot into his brain in his room in the Eagle House.

Pvt. Louis Touker, 23 years old, a private in the 98th Company, U.S. Coast Art., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., died March 30 in Brooklyn. He had taken laudanum.

MED. DIR. THOMAS C. WALTON, U.S. NAVY.

No more fitting spot could have been found than on the brow of Cemetery Hill, overlooking the Naval Academy, for the interment of the remains of that typical American officer and faithful servant of God, Thomas C. Walton, Med. Dir., U.S.N. Annapolis was the scene of many of his most arduous and capably performed official duties and the home of his later years, in the midst of a citizenship that honored, admired and loved him. Without ostentation, learned and equipped in the best of his profession, Doctor Walton was filled with love for his race, strong in his personal friendships, and was always ready to perform a good work and a kindly act for neighbor, friend and stranger alike. His life was a practical observance of the divine injunction: "As you have opportunity, do good unto all men, especially to them that are of the household of faith." One incident in his life will discover the noble principles that moved him. About thirty years since, during a period of examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, Doctor Walton observed a youth standing near the entrance of the Main Gate in tears. He divined at once the cause, and his noble nature was roused in his behalf. He went up to the young man, and asked what was the trouble. The answer confirmed the questioner's suspicions: "He had been a newsboy; a Congressman had been his friend; had appointed him to the Naval Academy; he had passed his mental examination, and the medical board had failed him because he had heart disease." Doctor Walton said: "Come home, and take lunch with me." This the grieving youngster did, and there Doctor Walton told him to "go home and get another appointment, and come back next year." This he did, passed both physical and mental examinations, and, finally, graduated from the Academy at the head of his class. Indeed, the last time the writer of this was in Doctor Walton's company was when he was giving free medical advice for a sick neighbor. The country has lost an accomplished officer, his family a devoted head, the city of Annapolis a splendid citizen, the Christian Church a bright and shining example of its own good works and best fruits. The fitting word on his pure and upright walk and conversation in life is: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

E. S. R.

Annapolis, Md., March 29, 1909.

The Executive Committee of the Hildreth Family Association, of Massachusetts, have voted to take immediate action to preserve the headstone of their ancestor, Sergt. Richard Hildreth, and to erect a suitable monument marking the grave at Chelmsford, Mass. Appropriate exercises will be held at 11:30 a.m. on June 12, 1909, at the grave, Chelmsford, Mass. (three miles from Lowell, Mass.). Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, whose mother, Mrs. Rowena Hildreth Reade, is still living in good health at the age of 94, has been invited to make the address.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 18.

Capt. B. S. Richards, U.S.N., is stopping at the Gregson, Santa Barbara, Cal., where he expects to remain until the opening of the Seattle Exposition on June 1.

Miss Nannie Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., is in New York city visiting Miss Mary Waite, daughter of the late Chief Justice Waite.

Mrs. Southerland and the Misses Southerland, wife and daughters of Capt. William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., have taken an apartment at Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D.C.

Miss Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, has been the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Walter McLean, U.S.N., at their quarters at the Washington Navy Yard, D.C., for the past week.

Miss Sarah Hobbs, sister of Pay. Dir. Ichabod G. Hobbs, U.S.N., retired, who has spent the past two months in St. Augustine, Fla., will return to her home in Newport, R.I., early in April.

Paymr. J. D. Robnett, U.S.N., will sail from San Juan, P.R., April 7, for his home, Brownwood, Texas, on the steamer Carolina. His wife and children have already left San Juan for home.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Witherspoon, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., March 27, their guests being Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wainwright, Capt. and Mrs. McLean, Gen. and Mrs. Sharpe, Major von Livonius and Miss Mimmack.

Mrs. Irving Wallace Rand, wife of Major Rand, arrived at Fort Du Pont, Del., March 10. Major Rand, who is post surgeon, has since received orders for station at Fort Hancock, N.J., and will leave soon as relieved at Du Pont by Major Robert S. Woodson.

Leaving from Philadelphia per S.S. Friesland on April 10 are Mrs. Christy, wife of Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Christy, U.S.N., and three children. Mrs. Christy goes to London for some weeks and then proceeds to Cape Town, South Africa, for a few months' visit with her mother.

Capt. Charles E. Hay, jr., 24th Inf., and Mrs. Hay are at present living at the Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, New York city. Captain Hay is acting as assistant to Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, Department of the East. Mrs. Hay has been spending some weeks in Washington and at Atlantic City, and will shortly return to the latter place to remain until June.

Chief Carpenter Frank Johnson, U.S.N., entertained a party at an informal tea Tuesday afternoon aboard the U.S.S. Wisconsin at the Portsmouth Navy Yard. Those present were Mrs. Frank Johnson, Mrs. James Quill, wife of War. Mach. James Quill, U.S.N.; Miss Honora F. Hurley, Miss Hanna Foley, and Miss Mollie Leary, all of Boston, Mass.

A sheriff's jury at White Plains, N.Y., March 30, 1909, in charge of Commissioner John J. Hughes, declared Mrs. Emma F. Glenn, an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and widow of Col. George E. Glenn, U.S.A., insane and incompetent to manage her estate. Mrs. Glenn, who is said to be seventy years old, has been confined in Bloomingdale Asylum since September, 1907.

A splendid concert was given in Pope Hall, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., recently by the 15th Infantry band orchestra, under the direction of Chief Mus. Herman Trutner, jr. Miss Emily Mason was the soprano soloist, Mr. Trutner, violinist, and Misses Alice Fassett and Rose Mason accompanists. The band on March 20 gave a real vivacious vaudeville program, including farces, sketches, monologues and musical numbers. The melange was well received and a neat sum will be added to the regimental funds for the purchase of extra instruments not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

The New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion will have their annual church parade at four o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, April 4. Companions will assemble in the 71st Regiment Armory, N.Y.N.G., Fourth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York city, not later than 3:30 p. m., and march from thence to the Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street, where the sermon will be preached by the Rev. George F. Nelson, D.D., Diocese of New York. Companions do not require tickets, but these will be furnished to their friends on application.

Mrs. Munn, widow of Major Curtis E. Munn, has returned from her visit in Russia, where she was the guest of the wife of Major General Iliashenko in St. Petersburg. She is now in Venice, where she will spend the months of April and May. Her address abroad is as always Care The White Star Line, 1 Cockspur street, London, England. Mrs. F. M. Maus and her sister, Mrs. M. B. Day, of Frankfort, Ky., sailed on the Canopic, of the White Star Line, from Boston for an extensive tour of Europe and the Mediterranean ports, stopping at Naples, Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Palestine, Cairo and Alexandria, from which place they will come north through France, Germany and home about July 1.

Among those taking part in a Sunday paper chase at Washington, D.C., March 29, were: Capt. Philip S. Brown, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Sherwood Cheney, U.S.A.; Count Török and Prince Windisch-Graetz, of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy; Major Spencer Cosby, U.S.A.; Messrs. von Prittwitz and von Stumm, of the German Embassy; Baron Stiel and Mr. de Struve, of the Russian Embassy; and Lieutenant Camperio, naval attaché of the Italian Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis chaperoned the party, which met at Sheridan circle and went out Massachusetts avenue to the suburbs and through wooded roads to Rock Creek Park. After the run they met at Friendship, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, which had been lent for the occasion to Miss Harriet Wadsworth, that she might entertain her companions at breakfast.

A dinner party was given at the Hotel Pleasanton, Yokohama, Japan, March 4, by Major and Mrs. Robert D. Read, 10th U.S. Cav., on the occasion of the inauguration of the new President of the United States, to three officers and their wives of Major Read's squadron, and Miss Gosman, of New York city. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Cornell; Lieut. and Mrs. Carl H. Müller; Lieut. and Mrs. Seth W. Cook, all of the 10th U.S. Cavalry. There was a very fine menu, with all the appropriate trimmings. A toast to the retiring President was drunk and then a most hearty one to the new President, all standing. Major and Mrs. Read went to Yokohama for a few days and were then to visit Tokyo for a week. A little later they go to China for a month before joining their regiment at Manila in time to sail May 1 for New York on the Army transport Kilpatrick via Suez.

Lieut. Harry K. Cage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cage arrived recently in Washington and are now stopping at 1759 Q street.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chadwick sailed from New York city for Europe on March 27 on the steamer Baltic.

Mrs. C. R. Cotton, widow of Rear Admiral Cotton, U. S.N., has arrived home from Europe, and is stopping at 65 Clifford street, Providence, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. William K. Riddle, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, on Jan. 7, 1909, at the Naval Station, Tutuila, Samoa.

A daughter, Frances Margaret Fuger, was born to the wife of Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Russell, Wyo., March 18, 1909.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. William Bradley Walker, daughter of Major Thomas C. Goodman, Pay Dept., U.S.A., at Hong Kong, China, Feb. 20, 1909.

Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., March 27, complimentary to the Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox.

Mrs. Elizabeth Martin has left Washington for New York city to be the house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Ensign Baine C. Dent, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Dent.

Paso Robles, Cal., was the center of much social activity during the week ending March 20, and Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., have entertained their friends constantly.

Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who was recently thrown from her horse at Seattle, Wash., and seriously hurt, has now entirely recovered.

Comdr. Cameron McL. Winslow, U.S.N., has again leased the Cleveland cottage in Catherine street, Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Winslow and family will spend the summer there as usual.

Mr. Luis Marix entertained Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus and Rear Admiral Adolph Marix, U.S.N., and Miss Marix at a quaint restaurant, Dos Hermanos, at breakfast, in Havana, Cuba, March 28.

Mrs. Francis A. Levis and son, Barrett Levis, of Watervly, N.Y., are en route to Seattle, Wash., where they will join Capt. Francis A. Levis, in command of the U.S. R.C. Snohomish, stationed on Puget Sound.

Dr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Griswold are spending a three-months' leave in Brooklyn, N.Y. Dr. Griswold will spend the entire three months taking a special course of work at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Arrivals at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, included the following: Major George O. Squier, Major C. E. Marrow, Capt. E. W. Rich, Major J. E. Kuhn, Capt. H. O. Williams and Major Eugene T. Wilson, U.S.A.

Major Charles Lynch, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will deliver a lecture before the Kansas City Academy of Medicine Saturday evening, April 3, on "The Medical Service of a Modern Army as Exemplified by the Japanese Army in the Russo-Japanese War."

Miss Christine Patten, who has been visiting her brother, Capt. W. T. Patten, 13th U.S. Inf., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has returned to New York and is again with her father, Col. Wm. S. Patten, at the Hotel Orleans, 100 West 80th street.

Mrs. Pershing, wife of General Pershing, U.S.A., and her two children, who have been visiting her father, Senator Warren, at the New Willard, Washington, D.C., have left for Pittsburg, Pa., whence they will later go to their home in Wyoming.

Lieut. Comdr. C. B. Brittain, N. E. Irwin, M. E. Trench, C. F. Preston and Lieut. T. L. Johnson, U.S. N., on duty at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, began the walking test on April 1, under which they must cover fifty miles in twenty hours distributed over three consecutive days.

Gen. and Mrs. J. M. Thompson have given up their apartment at Hotel Somerset, New York city, where they have been since October, and have gone to Salt Lake City, Utah, to spend the summer with their son, J. Walcott Thompson, who has been engaged in the practice of law at that place for the past ten years.

Asst. Surg. Harry H. Lane, U.S.N., and Mrs. Lane, who have been spending the winter at the Farragut, Washington, D.C., are to leave April 3 for New York, where they will spend several weeks before leaving for the Pacific coast. Later they will sail for Honolulu, where Dr. Lane has been ordered for duty.

Midshipman Charles Rutter Norris, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, class of 1908, has resigned his commission for the reason that he is afflicted with chronic seasickness. Midshipman Norris was appointed to the Academy from the 5th Pennsylvania district and by Representative Charles Morrell. He served on the Kentucky during the cruise around the world.

"Naval Constr. William J. Baxter, U.S.N., on duty at the navy yard, New York," says the Brooklyn Eagle, "is just now the busiest man in the yard. He has direct charge of all manufacturing and repairing. He is supervising the construction of the new battleship Florida and the repairs to the four battleships that returned with the fleet, as well as repairs being made to the old Massachusetts, the cruiser Baltimore and a number of smaller craft now in the yard. Despite a slight attack of the grip, Mr. Baxter has kept at work."

The condition of Lieut. Semmes Read, U.S.N., who was injured by being thrown from his horse while riding in Rock Creek Park at Washington, March 18, is slightly improved. There is no hope that he will recover from total paralysis of the lower limbs, owing to injury to the spinal cord. It is noted that his general condition seems slightly weaker than it was last week. He is at the Navy Medical School Hospital and suffers no pain. There is a slight sensation in one foot; otherwise he has no feeling whatever from the waist down.

Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station at Culebra, Porto Rico, and P.A. Surg. J. F. Murphy, U.S.N., complied with the President's physical test order by riding on horseback ninety-two miles over the hills of Culebra, where roads are merely rough trails. The ride was made under a tropical sun, and the time required, exclusive of stops and rests, was ten hours and forty-nine minutes. The ride was made on March 9, 10 and 11. No attempt was made to establish a record, owing to the fact that the horses there are small and the roads very poor. The ride produced no bad effect on the officers, who could with proper mounts do the ninety miles required in one or two days.

At the recent carnival in Manila, Bandmaster George F. Tyrrell, 15th Cav., who was appointed musical director, had six hundred musicians under him in the camp on the carnival grounds, including the famous band of

the 13th Rajput regiment of Hong Kong. On Sunday evening, Feb. 7, a grand concert was given at the hippodrome of the Carnival city, Manila, by the 13th Rajput Band, of Hong Kong; 10th Cavalry Band, of Fort McKinley; Constabulary Band, of Iloilo, and Constabulary Band, of Albay, consolidated as one band under the direction of Bandmaster Tyrrell, whose march, "Colonel Augur," was the first number on the program. Bandmaster Tyrrell has been accorded much praise for his successful work at the Carnival. He is likewise the composer of a number of marches, etc., dedicated to Colonel Augur, Colonel Whitside, Adjutant Trippe, "The Fighting 10th," and others.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, of New York, and Mrs. Shaler celebrated, on March 31, 1909, the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage at their home, No. 133 Manhattan avenue. General Shaler is 82 years old, and his wife is two years younger. The general is a native of Haddam, Conn., and he joined the Washington Grays, later the 8th Regiment of the New York State Militia, in 1845. Three years later he was transferred to the 7th Regiment, and he took part in the suppression of the Astor place riots in 1849. He rose through the various grades to the rank of brigadier general, and in 1865 he was made a major general of United States Volunteers for meritorious services during the war. Congress voted him a medal of honor for gallantry at the battle of Marry's Heights, and in 1866 he was honorably discharged. General Shaler was Fire Commissioner of New York from 1867 to 1873 and was president of the Board of Health in 1883. He is a member of many military and historical associations.

President Taft's game of golf on March 27 with Vice-President Sherman, Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and Capt. Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., has started the "golf fever" in social circles in Washington. "Two Justices of the Supreme Court halted on their way to church on March 28," says a New York Herald correspondent, "to demonstrate to each other with their canes just which is the best grip for a long drive. Questions such as 'Does President Taft use an artificial tee? 'What is President Taft's longest drive? 'Will the disused tennis court become a putting green?' are heard on all sides." In the game of golf on March 27 on the links of the Chevy Chase Club between President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, General Edwards and Captain Butt, at the end of two-hours' play the scores revealed that President Taft and Vice-President Sherman, who were matched against General Edwards and Captain Butt, had been beaten by four points at the sixteenth hole. The game was filled with spectacular plays, the President displaying excellent form, despite his several weeks' absence from the links.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., at Washington, March 3, among the companions elected were Rear Admiral James H. Sands, U.S.N.; Capt. C. A. Ragan and Lieut. J. H. Page, jr., U.S.A. A paper, entitled "Bounty Jumpers," was read by the author, Companion Capt. Frederick W. Mitchell, U.S.A. Representatives and alternates in the eleventh quadrennial congress of the order, to assemble in New York city, on April 14, were elected, as follows: Representatives—Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A.; Brevet Brig. Gen. Maxwell VZ. Woodhull, U.S.V.; Major Richard W. Tyler, U.S.A. Alternates—Brig. Gen. Green C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N.; A.A. Paymr. Frank W. Hackett, late U.S. Navy. The commander appointed a committee to make nominations for officers of the commandery for the year beginning May 5, as follows: Companions Brevet Brig. Gen. Maxwell VZ. Woodhull, U.S.V., chairman; Brig. Gen. Frank Thorp, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Green C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C.; Brevet Brig. Gen. Ellis Spear, U.S.V.; Major George F. Foote, U.S.A.; Chief Engr. George E. Tower, U.S.N.; Capt. John M. Carson, U.S.V.; Capt. Stephen J. Mulhall, U.S.A., and Mr. Alfred B. Horner, hereditary.

TRAINING MILITIA DOCTORS.

"Militia Service Schools, with Particular Reference to the Medical Department," is the subject of a suggestive article in the March Military Surgeon by Capt. G. Morgan Muren, M.D., N.G.N.Y., sometime acting assistant surgeon, U.S.A. While praising the Army schools to which militia officers are admitted, Captain Muren says the duties of their profession prevent their attendance at these schools and some other course of instruction must be developed. He recommends a board of medical officers who would visit the principal military centers in their state each year and hold what might be termed conferences with the medical officers in that vicinity. The subjects considered should be military rather than medical. What the medical officer needs is instruction in paper work and suggestions and aids along purely military lines. "Too many medical officers while good doctors are poor soldiers. I believe this to be as true in our Regular services as in the militia." The subjects to be considered by the proposed board of instruction would be uniform and equipment, customs of the service, paper work, reports, property, Hospital Corps drill, horsemanship, first aid as taught to Hospital Corps enlisted men, and camp hygiene. The essayist says it is a well-known fact that most medical officers are poor drill masters, the regimental surgeons usually relying upon some junior to drill the Hospital Corps. He tells how once, when an inspecting officer approached the Hospital Corps, they were in line at "order litter." This was some years ago. The inspector asked the surgeon to face the men in a different direction with litters on the ground in "rank." The junior medical officers and the drill sergeant suffered momentary paralysis, knowing that their chief had not taken part in a drill for years. The major hesitated a moment and then gave the command, "Litters left, march." Some of the men stood fast; others came to a shoulder and carry and attempted to execute the command until rescued by the inspector's "as you were."

One reason for the little interest in these drills is that many regimental corps have been too small for anything but the most rudimentary movements. To overcome this difficulty, it is suggested that several corps have a combined drill. Each state, Captain Muren thinks, should have a board of medical officers, whose sole duty should be as instructors. It would be a great advantage in his opinion if the assistance of an officer from the Army Medical Corps could be obtained. All papers should conform to those of the Army. Contrasting the inadequate examinations for medical officer, N.G.N.Y., in 1900, with those at present, Captain Muren pays a tribute to Col. William G. Le Boutillier, division surgeon, who is president of the board of examination. Col. Valery Havard, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in discussing this paper, called attention to the Army Medical School at Washington, and to the regrettable fact that this year it has only one representative from the Guard, although the entrance examination has practically been eliminated. Captain Muren replied that militia doctors in active practice with

families to support would like to go to the Army Medical School, but could not afford the time.

CRITICISM OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Doubt as to the commercial value of the Panama Canal and its ability to give a proper return in tolls for the cost of building it, was recently expressed by Col. G. E. Church, who earned his title in command of a Rhode Isl. and regiment of Volunteers during our Civil War, in a discussion of the canal before the Royal Geographical Society of London. Colonel Church has had a large experience in carrying on railroad enterprises in South American countries, concerning which he is a high authority, and approached the subject well fortified with data. He asked these questions: "Is the Panama Canal being cut for commercial or strategic reasons? Is it for better control of the Pacific Ocean?" Considering the commercial position of the canal, he said that ninety-four per cent. of the population of the world lies to the north of Panama, and of the other six per cent. the traffic it will give to the canal is not great. If, he asked, the U.S. government is so desirous of commercial development, why has it so neglected the eastern side of South America? There are to-day 3,000 European steamships yearly entering and clearing at the ports of Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro, and not one of them carries the American flag. The Argentine Republic to-day with a population of six millions is alone doing a larger export and import trade than the entire population of China. South America does more export and import trade than the Indian Empire of Great Britain. That trade comes almost entirely from the eastern side of the Andes within as easy reach of New York as it is to the ports of Europe. We are told of the wonderful results that are to take place in commerce when the canal is finished, and that the west coast trade will largely compensate for cutting it, but it has been pointed out that only six per cent. of the area of South America lies on the Pacific slope of the Andes, and it would require the building of railroads over very high mountains, ranging in elevation from 10,000 feet, the lowest, to 15,000 feet, the highest. If the purpose of the canal is to give more brotherly relations with the Philippines, what is the use when Manila is exactly as near New York by way of the Suez Canal as by way of Panama? Since any voyage by ships from Europe to Asia is shorter by way of Suez than by Panama, Colonel Church asserted that one must eliminate at once the entire intertrade of Asia, Africa, and Europe from the influence of the Panama Canal. The cost of freight via the Panama Canal, counting the canal tolls, would not be less than thirty shillings a ton, and yet the Canadian-Pacific railway has a thirty-shilling rate from Montreal to Vancouver, and goods can be carried more expeditiously in trains than in boats.

It is held that the claim that the Panama Canal will begin with a traffic of from five to seven millions of tons, is not borne out by computations as to the sources of this traffic. All the entrances and clearances of ships at ports possibly tributary to the canal are included in this estimate, which is very misleading. The Pacific coast of South America or North America is a good example of this crude method of calculating traffic, because there it is that the canal hopes for the largest business. The little Costa Rica port of Punta Arenas on the Pacific, which shows about 320,000 tons of commerce a year on the basis indicated, in fact, does only about 12,000 tons a year. English and Chilean steamers go up and down the west coast of South America, touching every day at two or three ports, and every port receives credit for entrance and clearance of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons, according to the size of the ship. It is on this duplicated system of clearances and entrances that the French Panama Canal Company and the U.S. Commissioners have always made their claims, but a year of labor spent in analyzing all the commerce that would possibly go through the canal if it were open to-day results in the conclusion that it would not amount to a million tons.

The strategical importance of the canal did not impress this critic. The Rocky Mountains and the Andes give the United States a magnificent controlling position which, he said, it would abandon by opening a gateway through the center of this natural chain of defenses. He believes it would take as many ships to defend the Panama Canal in case of war as it would to defend the Pacific coast without the canal, and the interest on the cost of the canal, say of \$500,000,000 a year, would keep many a battleship in commission. These conclusions were not allowed to go unchallenged by the members present, and Vaughan Cornish, whose paper had brought about the discussion before the Royal Geographical Society, said that it was the voyage of the battleship Oregon from the Pacific coast to join the fleet in West Indian waters in 1898 that showed the American people the strategical value of being able rapidly to transfer their ships from one ocean to the other by the canal. Mr. Cornish, who is a fellow of the society, in his original paper gave the results of his study of the canal made during visits to the Zone in 1907 and 1908.

After describing the Gatun dam at length he said the construction of the dam guaranteed its practical impermeability. Not only is there a "puddled core," but the soil, sand, and rocks of which the principal mass will be composed will be laid down in the manner best calculated to secure compactness. A bed of indurated clay which lies across most of the valley should prevent underground flow. In the valley are two old river-gorges which, to a depth of 200 to 260 feet, are filled with only gravel, sand, shells, wood, etc., and how much water will escape by these gorges he thought it would be hard to say. Mr. Cornish gave a striking account of the difference in the scene between his visit in January, 1907, and his return to Culebra in April, 1908. In 1907 he was struck by the comparatively insignificant appearance of the American excavations. Owing to the want of machinery there was idleness where there should have been activity. Fifteen months later the change was marked and thrilling. There was an unceasing procession of dirt trains, steam shovels were going on every hand, dynamite explosions were hurling masses of rock and earth into the air at frequent intervals, and the whole face of the place was changed. "The sight never palls," he said dramatically, "and is one of the wonders of the world. As I gazed into the deep trench below, the thought flashed across my mind, if my life be spared a few years longer, I will sail through this on a ship."

As to the future of the white race in tropical countries some of the geographer's conclusions were that the debilitating effect the tropics have exercised upon white men has been due mainly to diseases which can be done away with, that Anglo-Saxons cannot perform nearly the same amount of work in a constantly hot as in a temperate zone, and that in this the Mediterranean races, the Spaniards and Italians, are our superiors. The prodigiousness of the task ahead of Colonel Goethals and his corps of engineers may be appreciated from the fact that the com-

bined cost of the Suez, Manchester and Kiel canals was \$205,000,000, and the combined cost of the United States and Canadian S. Ste. Marie, Amsterdam, Corinth, Cronstadt and Welland canals has been \$59,000,000. So that nine of the greatest existing ship canals cost \$264,000,000, about the lowest estimated cost of Panama. Mr. Cornish spoke of the assistance he had received from Colonel Goethals and his assistants in prosecuting his studies, and Colonel Church said he was "struck with the marvelous feats of administrative ability performed at Panama by the French and Americans, and yielded humble tribute to the engineering talent of France and to that of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army."

RESULTS OF ARMY COURTS.

The proceedings and findings in the G.C.M. in the case of Lieut. F. T. McNarney, 6th U.S. Cav., and Lieut. T. A. Jones, Coast Art., U.S.A., have reached the War Department for review. Lieutenant McNarney was tried in Manila and Lieutenant Jones at the Presidio of San Francisco.

First Lieut. Hunter Kinzie, 20th U.S. Inf., stationed at the Presidio of Monterey, has tendered his resignation and President Taft on April 1 accepted the same. This action terminated the pending court-martial proceedings against Lieutenant Kinzie, who had been tried at Monterey for irregularities in the course of an examination. Lieutenant Kinzie came from one of the oldest pioneer families in Illinois and Wisconsin. He was born in the latter state and appointed from South Carolina, receiving his commission as a second lieutenant in August, 1899, and being assigned to the 20th Infantry, with which regiment he has served since. He received his promotion to first lieutenant March 5, 1901, and stood 88 on the list in his grade.

The record in the case of 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Jones, C.A.C., stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, who was tried at Fort Baker on charges under the 61st Article of War, has been received at the War Department for review and final action by the President. The affair is a most peculiar one. It appears by the evidence that Lieutenant Jones wrote a letter signed with the name of E. C. Crow, making serious insinuations against the integrity of the post quartermaster sergeant at Fort Baker. It also appears that Lieutenant Jones endeavored to get other officers to connive with him to make profit out of the company cow and various company funds. It is understood that the court found the officer guilty and recommended his dismissal from the Army. Lieutenant Jones came from Nebraska, having been a private and corporal in Batteries B and I, 3d Artillery, which became the 31st Company, Coast Artillery, and in 1901 he was commissioned second lieutenant.

Lieut. Wallace E. Parkman, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., recently tried by a G.C.M. at that post, of which Col. James Rockwell, Ord. Dept., was president, and Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, 6th Inf., was judge advocate, was found not guilty and was acquitted, the finding and acquittal being approved by the department commander. Dr. Parkman was tried upon two charges embracing four specifications, the allegations being made by Capt. L. C. Duncan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., post surgeon at Fort Missoula. The first charge was that of disobeying orders, the allegation being made by Captain Duncan that Dr. Parkman refused to deliver to him a certain silver pitcher and rocking chair, which were claimed as property of the medical department, and which the Lieutenant had in his possession. The second charge embraced the allegations that the accused made a false report relative to the loss of a pair of rubber gloves belonging to the medical department; that he "smuggled" his Filipino servant from Hope, Idaho, to American Lake, Washington, during joint maneuvers, and from the latter place to Missoula, without paying his fare, thereby defrauding the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The court began its sessions on March 8 and continued until March 11, when the finding was reached. The defense, through counsel, Capt. Laurence Halstead, 6th U.S. Inf., sought to show by evidence and argument that the charges preferred against Dr. Parkman were trivial and were prompted by the personal malice of Captain Duncan toward his subordinate officer. Testimony was presented to the effect that the accused officer had suffered persecution at the hands of his superior for six months or more prior to the filing of the charges. Major John H. Beacom, formerly post commandant at Fort Missoula, was one of the officers who gave testimony in support of this assertion. Numerous witnesses were examined, whose testimony was to the effect that Dr. Parkman did not "smuggle" his servant over the railroad. The allegations in regard to the loss of a pair of gloves and the failure to turn over a pitcher and rocking chair proved to be trivial technicalities.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 25, 1909.
Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Levi P. Hunt, 2d Cav., to be colonel from March 23, 1909, vice Hickey, 14th Cav., retired.
Major Edwin P. Andrus, 3d Cav., to be lieutenant colonel from March 23, 1909, vice Hunt, 2d Cav., promoted.

Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav., to be major from March 23, 1909, vice Andrus, 3d Cav., promoted.

First Lieut. William H. Winters, 13th Cav., to be captain from March 23, 1909, vice Tate, 3d Cav., promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Capt. Walter H. Gordon, 18th Inf., to be major from March 23, 1909, vice Browne, 2d Inf., deceased.

Second Lieut. John McE. Prunty, 14th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 2, 1908, vice Hawkins, 27th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 2d Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 9, 1908, vice Hegeman, 19th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis H. Burr, 3d Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 11, 1908, vice Tarlton, 1st Inf., retired.

Second Lieut. John C. Ashburn, 5th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Dec. 24, 1908, vice Haddell, 19th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 12th Inf., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 28, 1909, vice Peeter, 7th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, 26th Inf., to be first lieutenant from March 6, 1909, vice Rains, 20th Inf., dropped for desertion.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 29, 1909.
Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. George E. Price, 10th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 8, 1909, vice Chapman, 14th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Isaac S. Martin, 15th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 28, 1909, vice Lippincott, 14th Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 7th Cav., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 26, 1909, vice Parker, 2d Cav., promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Somerville, 8d Cav., to be first lieutenant from March 23, 1909, vice Winters, 13th Cav., promoted.

S.O. APRIL 1, 1909, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. Graham Parker transferred from 92d Co., C.A., to 25th.

First Lieut. Chester H. Loop from 25th Co., C.A., to 92d: Capt. Walter S. Brown will report to the Army Retiring Board at Washington for examination.

First Lieut. Edwin W. Patterson, M.R.C., on arrival at San Francisco will report to the Medical Superintendent, Army Transport Service, for duty as surgeon of transport Thomas, next voyage to the Philippines. On arrival at Manila Lieutenant Patterson will report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Albert C. Dalton, on arrival at Newport News will report to Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. Eleutheros H. Cook detailed in the Pay Department to take effect May 13, 1909, will proceed May 13 to San Francisco for duty.

Leave three months granted Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming. Major Frank E. Harris will proceed to Fort Totten for duty.

Capt. Leonard T. Waldron is assigned to the 68th Co., C.A.C. Capt. Torrence E. Murphy relieved from assignment to 11th Co., C.A.C., placed on unassigned list. He will proceed to Fort Dupont and report in person to C.O., Artillery District of Delaware, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Leave granted Major Wallis O. Clark, March 13, extended one month.

Leave four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, granted Major James S. Wilson, when relieved from duty in Philippines.

G.O. 45, March 12, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Governors Island, of which Col. Walter Howe, C.A.C., was president, and Capt. William T. Johnson, 15th Cav., aide-de-camp, judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, C.A.C.

Charge I. Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War. (Eight specifications.)

Charge II. Causing to be presented to the United States authorities for payment a false and fraudulent claim against the United States, knowing such claim to be false and fraudulent, in violation of the 60th Article of War. (Two specifications.)

Charge III. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War. (Nine specifications alleging financial irregularities.)

Charge IV. Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. (Sixteen specifications alleging absence without leave, financial irregularities and making false and fraudulent statements.)

To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded "not guilty."

He was found guilty of all four charges and was sentenced "to be dismissed the Service of the United States and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of five years."

The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial having been forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

The White House, March 10, 1909.
In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, C.A.C., the sentence is confirmed and will be duly carried into execution.

WM. H. TAFT.

First Lieut. Edward Gottlieb, C.A.C., ceases to be an officer of the Army from March 12, 1909. The United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kas., is designated as the place of confinement.

G.O. 46, MARCH 13, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Revoques Par. III, G.O. 156, W.D., Sept. 26, 1904; Par. II, G.O., No. 193, W.D., Nov. 15, 1905; G.O., No. 81, W.D., May 16, 1908; Par. III, G.O., No. 185, W.D., Nov. 20, 1908, and Par. I, Cir. No. 50, W.D., June 19, 1908, and prescribes new instructions in regard to the allowances of small-arms ammunition that are authorized to be expended during the calendar year 1909, and the methods to be followed in accounting for such expenditures.

G.O. 50, MARCH 16, 1909, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes.

G.O. 51, MARCH 17, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 2, G.O., No. 73, W.D., April 4, 1907, is amended so as to provide that the issue of reconnaissance instruments to companies of the Coast Artillery Corps shall only be made when such companies are designated for duty as infantry.

Commanding officers of companies of the Coast Artillery Corps to which reconnaissance instruments have been issued heretofore will turn such instruments into the Engineer Depot, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia.

II. Odd articles of the uniform, such as shoes, leggings, and gloves, will not be submitted for the action of a surveying officer or inspector, but will be turned into such depot or depots as may be designated by the Quartermaster General, in order that such articles may be mated.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., C. of S.

G.O. 52, MARCH 18, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Whenever enlisted men, including recruits, are ordered to over-sea stations, except in Alaska, commanding officers of military posts and stations, including recruiting depots, will see that each soldier upon departing for the point of embarkation has one suit of fatigue uniform and one suit of cotton khaki service uniform in his telescope case for use aboard the transport.

II. The maximum money allowance for packing and crating baggage upon change of station is fixed at one dollar for each 100 pounds of the allowances authorized for the respective grades by Par. 1144, Army Regulations, as amended by Par. I, G.O. No. 12, W.D., Jan. 23, 1909.

All crates, boxes, barrels, and packing materials supplied by the Quartermaster's Department for packing and crating baggage are public property, will be cared for as such, and so long as serviceable will be continued in use for packing and crating.

III. In accordance with the instructions of the President, published to the Army in G.O. No. 192, W.D., Dec. 2, 1908, only colored men will be appointed hereafter as chief musicians of colored regiments. As there are now no white chief musicians in the colored regiments, the telegraphic reports from regimental commanders required by the general order referred to above will be discontinued.

By order of the Secretary of War:
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., C. of S.

G.O. 53, MARCH 23, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. II, G.O. No. 1, W.D., Jan. 4, 1909, is amended so as to direct that the headquarters and Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, shall be relieved from duty at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, in time to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on the transport leaving Manila, P.I., on April 15, 1909.

II. Under the provisions of Par. 199, Army Regulations, the new military post to be constructed at Waianae, Uka, Island of Oahu, Hawaii Territory, is designated and will hereafter be known as Schofield Barracks, in honor of the late Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U.S.A., who died March 4, 1906.

III. The following executive order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

On the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, concurred in by the War Department, I hereby withdraw from all forms of disposal and reserve, for use of the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, as a wireless telegraph station in connection with

the operation and maintenance of telegraph lines in Alaska, those certain blocks numbered eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and one hundred twenty-two (122), situated in the City of Nome, Alaska, and exhibited upon the plat of the Nome townsite approved April 13, 1905.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Feb. 27, 1909.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., C. of S.

G.O. 56, MARCH 24, 1909, WAR DEPT.

Published the act to re-enact and to amend Secs. 3646 and 3647 of the Revised Statutes.

CIR. 11, MARCH 25, 1909, WAR DEPT.

I. Publishes an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, approved by the Secretary of War.

This is an opinion to the effect that an enlisted man who develops insanity while in the position of a deserter is not entitled to admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane even though his separation from the Service was not the result of his conviction for desertion, but of his discharge without honor. General Davis says: "The clause is one which confers a benefit, and should be liberally construed, especially where insanity develops while the soldier is serving faithfully under his contract of enlistment or where some form of mental disease develops subsequent to his discharge, when his separation from the Service has been effected in the operation of an honorable discharge. Where, however, the insanity was not contracted in the line of duty, or even while serving at his post of duty, but while absent in desertion, it can hardly be said that the causes thereof 'arose during and were produced by such service.'"

II. Publishes a memorandum by the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

Objection was made in the trial of an enlisted man for desertion to the testimony given by a medical officer as to certain marks and scars noted upon the outline figure card at the time of his enlistment. It was held that this was compelling the man to give testimony against himself contrary to the Constitution of the United States. In reply General Davis says: "But cases arising in the land and naval forces are expressly excepted from the operation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids any person being compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. An exemption from inquisitorial trials of persons belonging to the military establishment is secured by the requirements of the 90th Article of War, and by other requirements of statutes and regulations governing the procedure of military tribunals. To 'compel' is to constrain a witness, by force or duress, to give incriminating testimony under the sanction of an oath, or otherwise; but no such case arises where, in the execution of the physical examination imposed by a competent military superior, a medical officer becomes possessed of information in respect to the person of an enlisted man; and he may testify to any facts that may have come under his observation in the course of such physical examination. In this connection the leading case of O'Brien v. the State of Indiana throws considerable light upon the subject of incriminating testimony. It was said by the court in that case: 'The admission of testimony as to marks and scars found upon the person of a defendant, in a criminal prosecution, during a forcible examination of him with a view to ascertaining his identity for the purpose of arresting him, is not prohibited by a constitutional provision that no person in any criminal prosecution shall be compelled to testify against himself.'—O'Brien v. Indiana (Law. Rep. Annotated, Book 9, 1890, p. 323; see also vol. 12, Cyc. Law and Procedure, p. 401). In the case of the State v. Ah Chuey cited a similar decision was made."

G.O. 35, MARCH 20, 1909, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Missoula, Mont., for the trial of 1st Lieut. Wallace E. Parkman, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., referred to elsewhere in this issue.

Charge I: "Disobedience of orders, in violation of the 21st Article of War."

Charge II: "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

The accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges and specifications, the finding was not guilty, and Lieutenant Parkman was acquitted. General Edgerly approved the findings and ordered the accused restored to duty.

CIR. 10, MARCH 29, 1909, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

TELEGRAM.

"Washington, D.C., March 27, 1909.

"Commanding General, Department of the East.

"Referring paragraph eighty-three and one hundred sixty, Army Regulations, as amended by General Orders one hundred fifty-three of nineteen hundred eight, War Department, instruct all commanders charged with duty of reporting deaths of officers and soldiers to state distinctly in case of each person whether death was from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty; also whether death was result of his own misconduct."

"By order Secretary War:

"McCAIN, Adjutant General."

By command of Major General Wood:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

G.O. 13, FEB. 12, 1909, DEPARTMENT OF LUZON.

Major Leon S. Roudier, 30th Inf., is appointed acting chief commissary of the department, relieving Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, Sub. Dept., of this duty.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:

E. F. LADD, Adjutant General.

G.O. 10, JAN. 22, 1909, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., having reported, is announced as chief surgeon of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao, relieving Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., acting chief surgeon. (Jan. 22, D. Min.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 2, 1909, is granted Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. (March 27, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. William Chamberlaine, General Staff. (March 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Erasmus M. Weaver, General Staff, and Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, C.A.C., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for consultation with the commanding general, Department of the East, on business pertaining to arrangements for the joint Army and militia coast defense exercises during the ensuing summer. (March 31, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Leave for twenty days, about March 28, 1909, is granted Major James B. Erwin, I.G., Omaha, Neb. (March 26, D. Mo.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major George H. Penrose, Q.M., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Manila, P.I., vice Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, deputy Q.M.G. (March 27, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Conrad H. Lanza, Q.M., with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Key West Barracks, Fla. (March 29, W.D.)

G.O. 49, MARCH 19, 1909, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

G.O. No. 25, Dept. of California, Jan. 28, 1909, is revoked.

Headquarters and Company A, 1st Batn. of Engrs., Fort DeRussy, Island of Oahu, Hawaii Territory, are relieved in time to take the transport which will leave Manila about April 15, 1909, upon its arrival at Honolulu, H.T., and proceed on that transport to San Francisco, Cal. After arrival in this city, Headquarters and Company A, 1st Batn. of Engrs., are relieved from further duty in this department and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for station.

Post Q.M. Sergt. August F. Cordes, Fort Washakie, Wyo., when his services are no longer needed at that post will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, reporting to the C.O. 3d Squadron, 14th Cav., for duty with troops in the Yosemite National Park during the coming season. (March 25, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William D. Hammond, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 27, W.D.)

Capt. Joseph L. Knowlton, Q.M., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty as quartermaster of that post. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for four months is granted Major Harry E. Wilkins, C.S., to take effect about March 27, 1909. (March 25, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Leo F. Foster, C.S., to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S. (March 27, W.D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

The following officers of the Medical Corps are relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about June 15, 1909, to San Francisco, for further orders: Major Elmer A. Dean and Major Francis M. C. Usher. (March 25, W.D.)

Par. 10, S.O. 35, Feb. 11, 1909, W.D., relating to Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., is revoked. (March 25, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month, is granted Capt. William H. Brooks, M.C., Fort Crook, Neb. (March 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Hopwood, M.C., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (March 19, D. Cal.)

Capt. William P. Woodall, M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 21, D.V.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

Leave for two months is granted Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., to take effect on or about June 15, 1909. (March 27, W.D.)

The following officers of the Medical Corps will report on April 5, 1909, to Lieut. Col. Henry P. Birmingham, M.C., president of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Majors Charles E. Woodruff, Paul Shillock and Charles F. Mason. (March 25, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Charles Wilcox upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station in the United States to which ordered. He will then stand relieved from duty with the troops and will return to his proper station at Fort Totten, N.Y. Capt. Robert U. Patterson upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to station ordered. He will then stand relieved from duty with the troops and from further duty with Co. B, Hospital Corps, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with Co. C, Hospital Corps. Capt. Robert L. Richards upon arrival at Newport News, Va., with troops returning from Cuba will accompany those troops to the station ordered. He will then proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty, relieving Capt. Peter C. Field, who will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

Sick leave to and including June 1, 1909, is granted Capt. Charles W. Farr, M.C. (March 26, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William N. Bispham, M.C. (March 30, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Charles E. Marrow from further duty at Fort Monroe, Va., and from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, to take effect when his services shall no longer be required for transport service, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco. Capt. Edgar W. Miller from further duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and from duty with the Army of Cuban Pacification, and upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Leave for one month and five days with permission to visit China and Japan is granted Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., about April 1, 1909. (Feb. 15, Phil. D.)

Leave for fifteen days with permission to visit China is granted Capt. Raymond F. Metcalfe, M.C., effective March 20, 1909. (Feb. 15, Phil. D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Capt. Patrick H. McAndrew from duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of Capt. Peter C. Field, and will then proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., for duty. Captain William H. Brooks from duty at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., and upon the expiration of the sick leave of absence granted him, will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Major William H. Wilson, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to take effect April 10, 1909, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place on or about June 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Major William H. Wilson, M.C., to take effect upon his relief from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. (March 31, W.D.)

Major Francis A. Winter, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of review, vice Capt. Charles R. Reynolds, M.C., relieved. (March 31, W.D.)

Capt. Jay E. Shook, M.C., is designated to conduct the examinations in Chicago, Ill., of all applicants for appointment in the Medical Reserve Corps who may be directed to report to him, vice Col. Philip F. Harvey, retired from active service. (March 31, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James C. Dougherty, M.R.C., will proceed to Tanauan, Leyte, for duty. (Jan. 7, D.V.)

First Lieut. Wallace E. Sabin, M.R.C., upon arrival at San Francisco, will report in person to Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., senior member of the board of officers appointed to meet at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for appointment as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the Army. (March 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. George F. Campbell, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N.M., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., who will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for two months with permission to visit Japan, Korea and China is granted Examining and Supervising Dental Surg. S. Marshall, effective on or about March 14, 1909. (Feb. 11, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

The following members of the Hospital Corps are relieved from further duty at their present stations, and will proceed to the stations designated, for duty: Sergt. 1st Class John Duignan, from Field Hospital No. 13, Camp Jossman, to the military hospital that station; Sergt. Joseph Stahl, from Field Hospital No. 13, Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Borongan, Samar. (Jan. 25, D.V.)

Sergt. 1st Class Clymer B. Long, H.C., Whitehall, N.Y., on expiration of furlough, will be sent to Fort Robinson, Neb., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Andrew S. Donnan, H.C., who will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Thomas P. Davison, H.C., Fort McPherson, Ga., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Francis E. Thuney, H.C., who will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Robert S. McKenzie, H.C. Sergeant McKenzie will be sent to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 64, W.D., March 20, 1909, relating to Sergts. 1st Class Francis W. Wickett and Martin Simmel, H.C., is

revoked. Sergeant Simmel will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (March 30, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Alexander Cochran, H.C., will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Feb. 10, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class William D. Walters, H.C., Fort Jay, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., at such time as will enable him to report to the C.O. for duty with the 7th Infantry en route to Manila, P.I. Upon arrival he will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John Nan Kervis, H.C., Fort Barry, will be sent at once to Fort Baker, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Edward J. Wagnitz, H.C. (March 31, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Edward J. Wagnitz, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 31, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, C. OF E.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Robins, C.E. (March 27, W.D.)

Major Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., in addition to the duties assigned him, is detailed as engineer of the 9th Lighthouse District, relieving Major William V. Judson, C.E. (March 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Dillon, C.E. (March 27, W.D.)

Par. 11, S.O. No. 57, W.D., March 12, 1909, relating to Corp. Daniel Galvin, Co. A, 1st Battalion of Engineers, is revoked. (March 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C. OF O.

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, and will proceed to New York city and take station at that place for duty in connection with the inspection service of the transportation of explosives, under the supervision of the bureau for the regulation of such transportation by the American Railway Association. (March 25, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Bernhard Jaeger, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 27, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. George W. May (appointed March 27, 1909, from quartermaster sergeant, 12th Cav.), now at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco April 5, 1909. (March 29, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. No. 39, W.D., Feb. 17, 1909, as assigns Ord. Sergt. Ferdinand Bryant to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco is revoked. Sergeant Bryant upon arrival at the Presidio of San Francisco will be sent to Fort Meade, S.D., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Par. 21, S.O. 59, W.D., March 15, 1909, relating to Ord. Sergts. Bernhard Jaeger and William J. Allen, is revoked. (March 30, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William J. Allen, Fort Meade, S.D., will be sent at once to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty. (March 30, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Richard C. Burleson, O.D., is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N.Y., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about May 5, 1909, for the Philippine Islands. (March 30, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about March 25, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa. (March 22, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Leave for four months, to take effect about April 15, 1909, is granted Col. Joseph H. Dorst, 3d Cav. (March 22, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Second Lieut. Henry C. Pratt, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Snelling, and will repair to Washington for duty under his direction. (March 27, W.D.)

Capt. James S. Parker, 4th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, S.D., during the absence on leave of Capt. Louis C. Scherer, 4th Cav. (March 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. D. McCaskey, Troop B, 4th Cav., is transferred to the unassigned list of the regiment. The following appointments and assignments of officers in the regiment are announced: 1st Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, squadron adjutant, 1st Squadron, is relieved from duty as squadron adjutant and assigned to Troop B of the regiment; 2d Lieut. W. H. Cowles to be quartermaster and commissary, 1st Squadron, vice 2d Lieut. J. H. Dickey, relieved and assigned to Troop A. (March 27, 4th Cav.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

Veterinarian Robert Vans Agnew, 5th Cav., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Major William W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Yosemite National Park, Cal., for the purpose of making arrangements for the encampment of troops to be stationed there during the coming season. (March 19, D. Cal.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Leave for three months, to take effect about April 1, 1909, is granted Major Henry T. Allen, 8th Cav. (March 27, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Chief Trumpeter James H. Willis, band, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (March 29, W.D.)

Leave for one month and seven days with permission to visit China and Japan is granted Major Samuel D. Freeman, 9th Cav., to take effect on or about April 13, 1909. Major Freeman is authorized to await at Nagasaki Japan, the arrival of his regiment, scheduled to leave Manila about May 15, 1909. (Feb. 17, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for one month on account of exceptional circumstances is granted Capt. Leon B. Kromer, 10th Cav., with permission to return to the United States, and to leave the division on or about April 15, 1909. (Feb. 11, Phil. D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, 11th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., relieving Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., of that duty. (March 26, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. L. P. HUNT.

First Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 14th Cav., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to the Isthmus of Panama and report in person not later than July 1, 1909, to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty with the commission. (March 29, W.D.)

Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the Yosemite National Park, for the purpose of making arrangements for the encampment of troops to be stationed there during the coming season. (March 22, D. Cal.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for twenty-one days, effective about April 2, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. William L. Moose, jr., 15th Cav. (March 25, D.E.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 25, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Roger O. Mason, 2d Field Art., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (March 24, D. Mo.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Edwin St. J. Greble, 3d F.A., to take effect about May 30, 1909. (March 30, W.D.)

Capt. Tilman Campbell, 3d Field Art., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, relieving Capt. Lawrence J. Flem-

ing, 14th Cav., during his absence on leave. (March 31, W.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 1, 1909, is granted Veterinarian Richard H. Power, 4th Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 23, D. Colo.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Lieut. Col. Eli D. Hoyle, 6th Field Art., has issued a program of practical instruction to be followed by the regiment from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1909. The instruction includes theoretical instruction, drills, maneuvers and ceremonies, gunnery, revolver practice and marches. The captains will be allowed great latitude in the instruction of their batteries, but will be held responsible that the desired results are attained. The majors will frequently inspect their batteries in order to test their progress and efficiency and to remedy any defects found. During the entire season, battery commanders will have special instruction for all men who are below the average of their batteries, as cannoners, drivers, in riding, military carriage, etc.

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the 6th Field Artillery are made, to take effect April 1, 1909, viz.: 1st Lieut. Edward H. DeArmond, from Battery E, to the unassigned list; 1st Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, from Battery E, to Battery D; 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, is relieved as battalion quartermaster and commissary, 1st Batln., and assigned to Battery C; 1st Lieut. Beverly E. Browne, is relieved as battalion quartermaster and commissary, 2d Batln., and is appointed battalion quartermaster and commissary, 1st Batln.; 1st Lieut. Norton E. Wood, is relieved as regimental instructor of recruits, and 1st Lieut. James W. Riley, is detailed in his stead.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about April 6, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (March 24, D. Cal.)

Major Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., is detailed as a member of the Ordnance Board, vice Lieut. Col. George F. Barney, retired from active service. Major Hawthorne is relieved from his present duties to take effect May 1, 1909, and will then proceed to New York city and take station. (March 26, W.D.)

Major Archibald Campbell, C.A.C., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed at the proper time to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and report in person on May 1, 1909, to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty as artillery officer of that department. (March 26, W.D.)

Capt. Louis E. Bennett, C.A.C., will report to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, president of an Army retiring board at Governors Island, N.Y., for examination. (March 26, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Oscar I. Straub, C.A.C., is extended ten days. (March 29, D.E.)

Sergt. Major John L. McFatter, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed March 24, 1909, from sergeant, 62d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Rufus H. Morris, J.G., C.A.C. (appointed March 25, 1909, from first sergeant, 128th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Michael Fleming, senior grade, C.A.C. (appointed March 20, 1909, from sergeant major, junior grade, C.A.C.), now at Fort Strong, Mass., will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (March 31, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Gardner (appointed March 23, 1909, from first sergeant, 91st Co., C.A.C.), now at Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

Sergt. Major John M. Tibbets, junior grade, C.A.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Monroe, to relieve Sergt. C.A.C., now at Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (March 29, W.D.)

Fireman Lewis W. Bryan, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (March 25, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Col. F. W. Mansfield in G.O. 29, March 24, 1909, 2d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky., announces with deep regret the death of Major Edward H. Brown, 2d Inf., at this post on Tuesday, March 23, 1909. He publishes the record of the deceased which we have heretofore noted, and says: "In his death the regiment has lost a staunch and loyal friend and the Service an able and efficient officer. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family and friends."

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

First Lieut. Sylvester Bonaffon, 4th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Manila, for treatment. (Jan. 7, D.V.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Capt. G. L. Johnson, 6th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty and is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. (March 29, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Capt. Walter S. McBroom, 7th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Scranton, Pa., relieving Capt. Graham L. Johnson, 6th Inf., who will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, for duty in his office. (March 29, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Second Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, 12th Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation and treatment. (March 29, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. James A. Irons, 14th Inf., military attaché, with permission to visit China and Korea. (March 25, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, 14th Inf., Camp Bumpus, Leyte, will proceed to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty, with a view to his appointment as commander of the machine-gun platoon, 14th Inf. (Feb. 4, D. V.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. SCOTT.

Leave for two months, to take effect about April 10, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Huddleson, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (March 23, D. Mo.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. George H. White, 16th Inf. (March 20, D. Mo.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Second Lieut. John H. Hester, 17th Inf., will proceed to and take station at Tallapoosa, Ga., to enable him to continue the work on the progressive military map. (March 10, D.G.)

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, Ga., is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 10, 1909. (March 24, D.G.)

Second Lieut. William A. Ganoes, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, is granted leave for three months, about May 26, 1909. (March 24, D.G.)

Second Lieut. George R. Byrd, 17th Inf., Fort McPherson, is granted leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about April 1, 1909. (March 22, D.G.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 7, 1909, is granted Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf. (March 22, D.T.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Los Angeles, Cal., and will proceed to Washington, and report to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 8, 1909, is granted 2d Lieut. J. G. Boswell, 21st Inf., Fort Logan. (March 15, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1909, is granted 1st Lieut. C. McLaughlin, 21st Inf., Fort Logan, Colo. (March 20, D. Colo.)

Capt. Chase Doster, 21st Inf., was on March 26, in addition to his other duties, assigned to tactical command of the 1st Battalion during the absence of Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 21st Inf., on detached service.

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., at his own request is relieved from duty at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, to take effect Aug. 1, 1909, and will then proceed to join his company. (March 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the University of Arkansas. (March 27, W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.
His tour of duty as such having expired 1st Lieut. Martin Novak, 22d Inf., was on March 11 relieved as battalion adjutant of the 3d Battalion.

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.
Leave for one month is granted Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, jr., 25th Inf., to take effect upon the expiration of leave granted him. (March 27, W.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.
First Lieut. George C. Shaw, 27th Inf., is relieved from duty in Washington and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and join his regiment at that post. (March 29, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The 33d Co., Phil. Scouts, now at Passay Camp, being no longer required in Manila will return to its proper station, Nasugbu, Batangas. The detachment of the 30th Co., now at Nasugbu, will return to its proper station, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite. (Feb. 9, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. John C. Maloney, Phil. Scouts, now at Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Jan. 11, D.V.)

Leave for three months with permission to return to the U.S. is granted 1st Lieut. Frank O. Smith, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about March 15, 1909. (Feb. 17, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Hiram McL. Powell, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arizona, Tucson. (March 27, W.D.)

Capt. William Roberts, retired, with his consent is detailed for active duty on recruiting service. He will proceed at once to Los Angeles, relieving Capt. William S. Graves, 20th Inf., who will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (March 25, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered: 1st Lieut. Albert S. Williams from the 5th Inf. to the 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson from the 19th Inf. to the 5th Inf. Lieutenants Williams and Hopson will join companies to which they may be assigned. (March 30, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, at such time as they may be required to determine their fitness for promotion: 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, 28th Inf.; Max B. Garber, 22d Inf.; Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf.; Walter V. Gallagher, 13th Inf.; Clifton M. Butler, 17th Inf., and E. Llewellyn Bull, 22d Inf. (March 31, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William A. Nichols, 13th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Walter C. Sweeney, 24th Inf.; Charles W. Weeks, 30th Inf., and James T. Watson, 26th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Elvid Hunt, 28th Inf. (March 26, W.D.)

The following officers will report to Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, 3d Cav.; Julien E. Gaujot, 11th Cav.; Harry N. Coates, 12th Cav. (March 25, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following field officers will report in person, Jan. 27, 1909, to Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., at the Post of Zamboanga, Mindanao, for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship on Jan. 27, 28 and 29, 1909. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., and Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. (Jan. 25, D. Min.)

The following field officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin, M.C., for physical examination: Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., and Major Charles W. Penrose, 25th Inf. (Jan. 25, D. Min.)

The following officers, having been selected for a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Presidio of Monterey, will proceed from their present station to the Presidio of Monterey before April 1, 1909, to take effect as commandant of the school accordingly: 2d Lieut. Charles H. Mason, 8th Inf., Fort McDowell; 2d Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 1st Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf., Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.T., on the first available transport. Lieutenant Johnson will stand relieved from duty at the school on June 1, 1909, and report to his regimental commander for duty. (March 28, D. Cal.)

A board to consist of: Lieut. Edward Champe Carter, M.C., and Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the physical examination of persons authorized to appear before it to determine their fitness for appointment as chaplain in the Army. (March 27, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Louis Brechemin and 1st Lieut. Howard H. Johnson, M.C., is to meet at the military hospital, Post of Zamboanga, Jan. 26, 1909, to examine officers ordered before it. (Jan. 25, D. Min.)

Capt. Eleutheros H. Cooke, 6th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department, to take effect May 13, 1909, vice Capt. George J. Holden, paymaster, who is relieved from detail and is assigned to the 6th Infantry, to take effect that date. Captain Cooke will proceed to Denver May 13, for duty. (March 26, W.D.)

The following officers will report in person to Capt. Henry H. Rutherford, M.C., for physical examination, on Feb. 20, 1909: Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, D.Q.M.G.; Lieut. Col. George M. Dunn, J.A.; Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, D.P.G.; Major John S. Parke, 14th Inf., and Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. The above officers will also report in person at the Scout Camp, Passay, Rizal, Feb. 22, 1909, for the purpose of undergoing the test in horsemanship. (Feb. 16, Phil. D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco.
CROOK—At San Francisco.
DIX—Arrived at Manila March 26.
INGALLS—At Newport News.
KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. Arrived at Aden March 28.

LOGAN—Left Honolulu March 18 for Manila.
MCLELLAN—Left Havana April 1.
MEADE—Laid up at Newport News.

SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Nagasaki March 22. Due at Honolulu April 5.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.
SUMNER—Left Havana April 1.

THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 15. Sails for Manila April 5.

WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. H. W. Stamford. At Seattle.
OYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver. Signal Corps. At New York city, N.Y. Address Army Building, New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss. Signal Corps. At Newport News, Va.

LISOU—Lieut. W. M. Goodale. In Philippine waters.

ZAFIRO—Army cable storehouse. Bremerton, Wash.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 30, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardner gave an informal dinner at their quarters, followed by a bridge party, last night, in honor of their guest, Miss Amy Gardner. The guests were: Lieutenants Short, Nulsen, Brown and Drury, and the Misses Galbraith, Valentine and Ridenbaugh. Lieut. Col. F. F. Eastman is enjoying a visit from his brother, Mr. C. W. Eastman, of Winterset, Iowa. Lieut. P. L. S. Smith returned Friday night from a week's visit with relatives in St. Paul. Mrs. Morrison left Thursday for a three weeks' visit in New York with relatives. During her absence, Lieutenant Morrison's father still remains a guest at the post.

Mrs. J. G. Galbraith, wife of Major Galbraith, I.G., and her daughter, Miss Mary Galbraith, entertained with a tea Wednesday in honor of Miss Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho, who is their guest. Those assisting were Mesdames Morton, Glassford, Hines, Brunet and Crimmins. Among other guests were Mesdames McMillan, Gardner, Evans, Haskell, McNaughton and the Misses Farrell, Whitmore, Connell, Gardner and Kittson.

Lalor, the elder son of Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, was taken ill yesterday with measles, and as a result the family is in quarantine. The case is reported as not very serious. News has been received of the death last week of Lieut. G. H. White's father at Lansing, Mich., where Lieutenant White is now on leave.

Lieutenants Short and Nulsen were hosts at a dinner at Hanson's Thursday to Miss Ridenbaugh and Miss Gardner, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins, Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieutenant Brown and Miss Galbraith. Captain Warfield, Lieutenants Fooks, Brown, Drury, McCune and Mesdames Bennett, Gohn, McMillan, Gardner and Miss Amy Gardner, from the post, were among the guests at a tea given by Miss Eugenie Whitmore Saturday afternoon, complimentary to Miss Florence Ridenbaugh, of Boise, Idaho.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, department commander, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Troup Miller, 7th Cav., visited this post yesterday for annual inspection, arriving in an automobile about 9 o'clock. Col. and Mrs. Gardner entertained General Morton at lunch, while Lieutenant Miller was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett.

The officers comprising the class in the garrison school course engaged in a "class dinner" at Hanson's Sunday night. From the post were Lieutenants Brown, Fooks, and Shallenberger. Mrs. McCarthy, wife of Major D. E. McCarthy, returned last week from a short visit in Chicago. Capt. W. C. Bennett, who retires March 31, as regimental adjutant, and Mrs. Bennett, were the recipients last week of a very handsome silver punch bowl and ladle from the members of the 16th Infantry band. Captain Dalton and Lieutenant Brown have recovered from their attacks of "la grippe," which has kept them housed for the past week.

Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins entertained with an informal tea last Thursday afternoon, their guests being Mr. Fowler, of Omaha, and the Misses Ford and Patterson. A team of officers consisting of Captain Bundel, Lieutenants Smith, Shallenberger, and Drury, defeated a team of the Nebraska National Guard officers in an interesting bowling game in Omaha last week. After the game the post officers were entertained at dinner by the National Guard officers.

Capt. W. H. Brooks, Med. Corps, who has been sick at the post hospital, left last week on a month's sick leave. Miss Amy Gardner, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Gardner for the past three weeks, leaves to-morrow for Chicago.

Major D. E. McCarthy was at the post Sunday making calls along the officers' line. Captain Bundel entertained the Post Card Club at the Officers' Club Friday night. Mrs. Shean and her mother, Mrs. Stone, of New York, were guests of Mrs. Cornelius Gardner for 12 o'clock breakfast last Friday. Major and Mrs. Galbraith gave a supper Sunday night for their guest, Miss Ridenbaugh, when those present were Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines, Lieutenants Short and Nulsen and Miss Galbraith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Shean had the latter's aunt, Mrs. Baker, and daughter, of California, as guests for a few days last week. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn had Messrs. Guion and Sprague and the Misses Moorehead and Young, of Omaha, as guests during the field meet last Tuesday. Captain Gohn acted as one of the judges, the others being Captain Buchan, J.A., and Lieutenant Colonel Glassford, of Fort Omaha.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Mr. C. D. Slaughter, son of Major B. D. Slaughter, on duty at department headquarters, and Miss King, of Salmon, Idaho, which will take place April 7.

The contemplated theatricals of the 16th Infantry Dramatic Club have been abandoned for this season on account of lack of time for preparation before the warm weather. It is probable that they will be given in the fall.

ATHLETICS AT FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., March 29, 1909.

Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, March 23 and 24, were set aside at Fort Crook for the regular quarterly field meet, prescribed by the Department Commander. Tuesday afternoon was given over to purely athletic events, and Wednesday was the time set for the strictly military contests. On both occasions large numbers of spectators were present from Department Headquarters, Fort Omaha, and the city of Omaha.

The meet was a great success and was an innovation, inasmuch as Colonel Gardner had allowed the men to select themselves to select the events for both days. The entries were voluntary and the great number of competitors was a demonstration that the new idea was popular.

There was keen rivalry all around, but there was an especially hot race for first place between Companies G and K; the former was more lucky and won by a small margin, although had not one or two Company K competitors been thrown out on technicalities, that company would have been an easy victor. In the wall scaling the old rivalry between Companies F and L, born at St. Jo last fall, turned up again, but this time Company L won out by a fraction of a second in remarkably fast time. In the shoe race the crowd was especially enthusiastic, and after the event was over some of the contestants had to secure their shoes from the top of the barracks, where they had been thrown.

Friday afternoon the four companies winning the first four places were paraded under command of Captain Eidenour, and after the usual ceremonies the parade was presented to Colonel Gardner, who in a few appropriate remarks introduced Miss Genevieve Johnston, and she awarded the prizes to the company commanders, who had been called to the front and center for the purpose. The prizes for the meet were generously donated by the merchants of Omaha and South Omaha and were very handsome. The winning company received a large silver cup, presented by Arthur Guion, of the Guion and Ledwith Lumber Company, who is well known to Army people. Each lucky competitor also received a prize. The work accomplished by some of the men was very good. The four winners in the ball throw all cleared more than three hundred feet, which is exceptionally good. The meet showed that the athletic officer, Lieut. O. E. Michaels, will have a good lot of material on hand at Des Moines next fall for the tournament.

Summaries:

Athletic Day: 100-yd. dash, Bandy, G., Spalding, I., Waller, G., Haselrigg, K. 10 3-5 secs.; broad jump, Shindelecker, K., Floyd, K., Waller, G., Johnston, E. 17 1-2 ft.; high jump, Ramsey, H., Foss, I., Caruthers, M., Johnson, E. 4 ft. 9 ins.; 16-lb. shot, Bandy, G., Long, E., Baker, E., Keller, H. 32 ft.; three-legged race, Shindelecker, and Killmoray, K. Julian and Margolies, P. O'Neil and Williams, F. Wiesniski and Bouley, E. 8 secs.; 220-yd. dash, Waller, G., Bandy, G., Haselrigg, K., Spalding, I. 24 secs.; throwing ball, Birch, M., Curran, M., Kelly, H., Howard, M. 359 ft. 8 ins.; sack race, O'Neil, F., Murphy, M., Ruland, H. 10 1-5 secs.; 220-yd. hurdles, Walsh, L., Broughton, F., Nugent, M. 31 secs.; relay race, Co. G, Co. K, Co. I, Co. E. 2:39 3-4.

Military Day: Equipment race, Lamardo, K., Washouck, E.,

Birch, M., Haselrigg, K. 1:55; sharpshooters' race, Pennell, K., Broughton, F. 1:00; shelter tent pitching, Steele and Peters, G., Violette and Twichouse, H., Pringle and Newsome, K., Johnson and Cousino, I. 2:57; shoe race, Moore, G., Price, E., Lamardo, K., Ayotte, L. 58 secs.; hasty entrenching, Wyant and McNeill, E., Campbell and Canby, K., Wallek and Skuta, M., Gain and Kohls, H.; wall scaling, Co. L, Co. F, Co. E, Co. 40 secs.; tug-of-war, won by 2d Battalion from 3d Battalion.

Company standing: Co. G, 29.3; Co. K, 27.6; Co. E, 16.8; Co. F, 16.4; Co. M, 11.9; Co. L, 11.3; Co. H, 9; Co. I, 7.8.

Officer-in-charge, Capt. W. O. Bennett; judges, Col. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, Capt. F. E. Buchan, J.A., Dept. of the Missouri, Capt. G. D. Guyer and Capt. J. F. Gohn; announcer, Ord. Sergt. Barnes; inspectors, Sergt. Major Hostetler, Btl. Comdr. Sergt. Barnard, Regt. Q.M. Sergt. Winterberger; clerk of course, Lieut. O. E. Michaels; starter, Lieut. R. W. Drury; measurers, Lieut. F. C. McCune and H. C. Fooks; assistants to clerk of course, Lieut. R. J. West, C. K. Nulsen and M. C. Shallenberger.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 29, 1909.

Captains Walsh, Duff and Steele arrived last week for examination for promotion. Lieut. Michael F. Cooney, Phil. Scouts, left to-day for San Francisco to sail for the Philippines on April 5. Lieutenant Cooney has received word from the railroad officials that he will be reimbursed to the full extent of his claim for the baggage lost by him when an express and baggage car was destroyed by fire. Lieut. J. F. Taubee, 2d Cav., who has been sick for the past month, is up and about again. Captain Whitman, constructing q.m., opened bids to-day for the erection of a wireless telegraph station at the post.

Durno and his wonder producing company entranced the soldiers at the post gymnasium last Thursday with their feats of prestidigitation.

Sergeant Doyle, Troop H, 7th Cav., and Miss Jesse Martin, of Junction City, Kas., were the principals in a very pretty wedding at the post chapel Saturday evening. Chaplain Murphy, 7th Cav., tied the knot. Corporal Curtin, Co. A, 6th F.A., and Miss Smith were best man and bridesmaid, respectively. Mr. Frey, the caterer, outdid himself in the repast that followed the wedding.

Battery F, 6th F.A., defeated the crack team of the Mounted Service School Sunday by a score of 15 to 2. The school's southpaw twirler in good style, but his support was miserable. The feature of the game was the wicket-keeping work of the Artillerymen, who swatted the sphere at pleasure. The athletic rivalry existing between the 7th Cavalry and the 6th Field Artillery has spread even to the canines. A humorous after-episode of the memorable field day was a fight between the respective four-footed mascots. Even the dogs have come to know the significance and antagonism of the scarlet and ochre, for just after the last event was decided a huge mastiff, sporting a collar of fazing red, advanced menacingly upon an English bull pup wearing the opponents' ribbon. As said pup did not attempt to smash any sprinting records by fleeing from its huge antagonist, a duel to the death began, with the Cavalry dog having an edge on the mastiff when they were separated by Colonel Hoyle. Battery B, 6th F.A., defeated the crack team of Troop M, 7th Cav., by a score of 17 to 4. The feature of the game was the batting of the "wagon soldiers." Battery A, 6th F.A., will open the practice march season on April 5, Battery D following on April 6.

The officers' hop given in the Cavalry administration building last Saturday night was a great success, nearly all of the officers and ladies of the garrison being present. After the hop a sumptuous repast was indulged in. Ladies' night at the club was again very much enjoyed by all Monday night. Mrs. Hoyle entertained at cards Tuesday night in honor of Mrs. Slocum. Mrs. Wells gave a very pretty card party Saturday night. Those present were: Major and Mrs. Nicholson, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Powers, Lieut. and Mrs. Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Casteel. Major Nicholson won the gentlemen's prize and Mrs. Mann the ladies' prize.

FIELD DAY AT FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 29, 1909.

The quarterly post athletic meet took place on the Cavalry parade ground, Saturday, March 27, beginning at nine o'clock. The day was a most beautiful one, and the large program of events was very successfully carried out, resulting in the 7th Cavalry winning top honors. Major Nicholson, Lieutenants Browne, Danford and Herr were the committee in charge of the meet. Captain Roberts, as marshal, kept good order, and kept the immediate meet grounds cleared. Lieutenant Colonel Guilfoyle, Major March and Captain Cameron, as judges, rendered unbiased decisions, which were satisfactory to all concerned. As starter Lieutenant Shannon was ever ready and did excellent work. Captains Williams, Hill and Richmond are to be congratulated on their accuracy in keeping time. As announcer Lieut. George M. Lee, by the use of a megaphone, kept the spectators always informed as to the scores, etc.

The following is the order of events, with winners in each: 100-yd. dash, preliminary heats, winners and seconds competed in final, first preliminary, Corporal Hinkle, K. 7th Cav., Pvt. Smith, O. 6th F.A., second preliminary, Sergt. Johnson, A. 6th F.A., Pvt. Mackenzie, H. 7th Cav., 10 3-5 secs.; putting 16-lb. shot, Sergt. Stith, M. 10th Cav., 42 ft. 2 ins.; running high jump, Pvt. Boyne, B. 6th F.A., 5 ft. 1 in.; 100-yd. dash, final heat, Corporal Hinkle, K. 7th Cav., 10 2-5 secs.; pole vault, Q.M. Sergt. Church, L. 7th Cav., 9 ft.; 880-yard run, Pvt. Newman, C. 6th F.A., 2:14; 220-yd. hurdle, preliminary first preliminary, Corporal Hinkle, K. 7th Cav., 24 sec.; 7th Cav. second preliminary, Corporal Geenen, I. 7th Cav., 23 sec.; Pvt. Boyne, B. 6th F.A., mounted wrestling, teams of four men, 7th Cav. vs. 6th F.A., won by 7th Cav.; running broad jump, Corporal Hinkle, K. 7th Cav., 18 ft. 9 ins.; 220-yd. hurdles, final, Corporal Geenen, I. 7th Cav., 23:2; tug-of-war, preliminary, 7th Cav. vs. 6th F.A., won by 7th Cav.; tent pegging, 7th Cav. won from 6th F.A., 13 to 11; rescue race, 150 yds., 7th Cav. won first and second places, 24 sec.; tug-of-war, final, 10th Cav. vs. 7th Cav., 7th Cav. won; 10th Cav. pulled 6th F.A. for second place, 6th F.A. won; relay race, 880 yds., 7th Cav. and 6th F.A., 7th Cav. won, 1 min. 38 1-4 secs.

The 6th Field Artillery, although showed under with an avalanche of defeats, accepted their downfall in a true sportsmanlike manner, and acknowledged their opponents' superiority.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 26, 1909.

Owing to the great popularity of Capt. and Mrs. William H. Tobin a great deal of entertaining has been done in their honor since the Captain was ordered to Seattle, Wash. Capt. and Mrs. Edwin G. Davis entertained them Friday evening, and they were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler on Saturday. Captain Tobin left for his new station last Tuesday evening. Mrs. Tobin will remain here a few weeks longer. Rear Admiral W. C. Wise is expected to be the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Fuller, while Captain Fuller is in the Philippines. Miss Ethel Pippy, of San Mateo, was the guest of Mrs. Tobin Wednesday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck entertained a few of their friends informally Saturday evening. The regular bi-monthly hop was held in the officers' club, Wednesday evening, and was enjoyed by all present. Several guests came from town. Major John P. Hains, Pay Dept., left Sunday for the East on a month's leave. Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained at a large dinner party last Wednesday evening.

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RETIREMENT FIELD OFFICERS that might consider a college detail (now that all allowances are authorized) are requested to correspond with Lieut. Col. E. G. Fehet, Room 108, Engineering Hall, Urbana, Illinois.

TRANSFER—2d Lieut. of Infantry desires to transfer to Cavalry. Address, F. G. H., Army and Navy Journal, N.Y. city.

WANTED.—A retired non-commissioned officer to assist in military department. Address Commandant, Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tennessee.

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It has been ordered by Secretary Meyer that one of the new torpedo-boat destroyers be named after Ensign John Robert Monaghan, U.S.N., who lost his life at the hands of hostile Samoans while engaged in a reconnaissance by a combined command of British and American naval forces in April, 1899. The American party was under command of Lieut. F. V. Lansdale, U.S.N., and came from the cruiser Philadelphia, then stationed at Apia. The official report of the affair in which Ensign Monaghan was killed gives the following account of his bravery: "It is not clear when Mr. Lansdale received the wound in his chest. It is in evidence most clear that when Ensign Monaghan discovered that Lieutenant Lansdale was wounded he used his best endeavor to convey him to the rear, and seizing a rifle from a disabled man made a brave defense, but undoubtedly he fell very shortly after joining him, and the hostile natives, flushed with success, bore down on our men in

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his vicinity. The men were not in sufficient numbers to hold out any longer and they were forced along by a fire which it was impossible to withstand. Ensign Monaghan died standing. He stood steadfast by his wounded superior and friend; one rifle against many—one brave man against a score of savages. He knew he was doomed. He could not yield. He died in heroic performance of duty." Ensign Monaghan was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy Sept. 7, 1891, from the state of Washington.

The Navy Bureau of Ordnance is preparing some interesting experiments which it is expected will throw light on how a shell strikes a target and will enable ordnance experts to make important improvements in the form and load of a projectile, so as to secure the greatest efficiency in the blow delivered. A camera is to be employed behind heavy plates and pictures are to be taken just as the shell strikes. This will show precisely the angle of the shell after it has traveled through its trajectory. There are some who think a shell maintains itself parallel to the muzzle throughout its journey to the target and some claim that it describes a curve coinciding with the trajectory. It is hoped to get light on this problem by photographs of the actual position of the shell in flight.

News reached the Navy Department, March 31, that the Japanese practice squadron, consisting of the cruisers Aso and Soya, under command of Admiral Ijichi, will arrive in San Francisco on April 25. Every courtesy will be shown the Japanese officers. Secretary of the Navy Meyer will set aside as large an amount as possible out of the contingent fund of the Navy Department for the entertainment and reception of the officers and the one hundred and eighty Japanese cadets who are on the vessels. After the reception, the vessels will steam to Seattle for the Yukon Exposition.

During the past week a number of younger officers in the Navy stationed in and near Washington have been taking the physical tests required under G.O. 6, Navy Department, 1908. Several rode bicycles; some walked the fifty miles called for by the orders; none rode horseback.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1909.

NO CHANGE IN HUMAN NATURE.

"Universal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream," said Germany's great war captain, Von Moltke, years ago. "There are those present to-night who will live to see war discarded by civilized nations," said the great captain of industry, Andrew Carnegie. To this the New York Times adds: "Von Moltke was looking backward, Mr. Carnegie was looking around him, and forward. In the perspective of history war must be admitted to have been a necessity, even a beneficial instrument in working out human destiny. It has built up nations, it has awakened and established the consciousness of race and kinship. By war the living and advancing nations have reclaimed great and rich areas of the earth's surface from the improvident ownership of the inert and dying nations. Without war this world would not be what it now is."

The difficulty with the peace advocates represented by Mr. Carnegie is that their prophecies of universal peace for the future are founded upon the assumption that human nature has changed. Challenged for a proof of this, they are unable to present a single fact in support of their contention. Conditions change, and through a change of conditions the relations of men and nations may improve, but human nature changeth not. All experience up to date shows that when the restraints of what we call modern civilization are broken down, as they will be at times, the old savagery manifests itself anew. Let men become sufficiently hungry, as has been shown in the case of shipwrecks, and they will devour each other as their hungry ancestors did before them. Let a child whose parents represent the most advanced Christian civilization be brought up among savages and he becomes a savage. There is a story told which is true to human nature, whatever be the facts. It is that of a refined and high caste English woman who was cast away upon the shores occupied by a tribe of Australian savages. When rescued many years after, she had become the wife of one of the savages, was rearing his "dusky brood" and had become so wonted to the savage life that she refused to leave her husband and children to return to civilization. The horrors of the French Revolution, as we recently had occasion to show, followed upon seventeen centuries of Christian teaching, and another half century of like teaching culminated in the horrors of the Paris Commune. These are illustrations such as might be multiplied indefinitely.

If the socialists and the advocates of peace-at-any-price could have their way, the result would be a return to the conditions of the French Revolution and we should have to struggle back through another Napoleonic era to our present condition of "government of the people, by the people and for the people." The men who insist upon maintaining order and the integrity of international relations by the strong arm of the law, supported by military organization and military training, are dealing with facts; those who oppose them are dealing with theories which have not a single fact to show that we can trust ourselves to them. The purpose of military organizations is to prevent and not to promote war and the necessity for them will lessen just in proportion as the differences between men and nations become reconciled by the teaching of religion, if that is possible, or, what is far more probable, by the reconciling of international relations so as to avoid conflict of interests. Mr. Carnegie does not lack for money; if he did we should be willing to lend him some to enable him to engage the services of an impartial student of history to gather the facts tending to show that the modern military systems of universal military training and the growth of modern navies have increased the risks of war. What fact can he or any of his anti-militarist brethren cite to prove this? We are growing somewhat weary in asking them to do so, but our challenge still remains unanswered. We hold that precisely the opposite is true and have presented fact after fact to prove our position.

One of the stock arguments used before the Civil War to confound an opponent of slavery was: "Do you want your daughter to marry a nigger?" As no man was prepared to say that he did desire a "nigger" for a son-in-law, he was supposed to be completely answered by being put on the defensive. Similarly in these days, an attempt is made to confound those who recognize the need of an armed defense of order and liberty by asking them in effect: "Do you want to kill somebody?"

We call one of our military departments the "Navy Department," which is a correct designation; but the title of the other, the "War Department," is a misleading misnomer, which tends to deceive. It should rather be called the "Department of Security" or the "Department of Public Defense," which is precisely what it is. It is organized not for war, but to protect us not only against war, but against domestic violence, against interference with our railroad and transporta-

tion system, and our postal system, such as has recently paralyzed France, and even, as recent experience has shown, against the "pestilence that walketh in darkness."

The extraordinary extent to which these peace sentimentalists can go is shown by a letter published by the Springfield Republican, in which the writer proposes this method of putting an instant end to war: "Let every vessel of the Navy be put up at auction and sold to the highest bidder to be remodeled into vessels of peace (or if that were impossible, to go for scrap iron), the buyer contracting that they are never to be used for naval purposes. Then let the Army be disbanded as fast as the terms of enlistment expire, and in the intervening two or three years be used as an army of construction instead of destruction. For instance, they could be used in the construction of national roads and canals, river and harbor improvement, etc. Any enlisted man wishing to leave the Service sooner of course should have that privilege. As for the officers, no injustice would be done to them, for any man with the thorough technical training of a modern naval or military officer would have no difficulty in finding congenial employment, frequently at salaries much larger than those of the Army or Navy. The military and naval schools could be transformed into advanced technical schools for teaching the higher arts of peace, scientific research, etc. This whole operation could be accomplished in a few months, and with this example to lead them on every civilized nation on the globe would soon be forced to effect a similar disarmament." Unless this be subtle sarcasm it is evident that its author shares with Dogberry the desire to be written down an ass. His sublime suggestion recalls an experience of our youth when a schoolmate announced his determination to abide by the maxim, "If thy enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the left also." This lad was not deficient in courage, and after enduring martyrdom from all the rude boys in his class he finally lost his temper and knocked one of them down, which put an end to the insults he had made up his mind to submit to.

OUR NEED OF TORPEDOES.

A singular situation has come to pass in the Navy in the matter of torpedoes. In consequence of legislation that crept into the past Naval Appropriation act it would at first sight appear that the government has been cut off entirely from the opportunity to buy torpedoes. In view of the gravity of the situation, Secretary Meyer has appointed Comdr. William B. Fletcher, of the Naval War College; Lieut. Comdr. Hutch I. Cone and Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, commanding the Preble, as a special board to consider the comparative merits and advantages of the different types of torpedoes and to make a complete report on the subject to the Secretary. The primary object of this board is to determine the efficiency of the 21-inch Bliss-Leavitt torpedo as compared with the 18-inch Whitehead and the Schwarzkopf, in respect of speed, range, accuracy, power and cost. The board will have the widest latitude of authority in its work and will conduct tests to arrive at the conclusions sought by the Secretary. The most important matter asked of the board is to decide whether the government may supply itself with torpedoes from any other firm than the Bliss-Leavitt Company, and whether there would be advantage in buying torpedoes in any other country. This decision has become of importance because of the following clause in the current Appropriation act: "For the purchase and manufacture of torpedoes and appliances, \$625,000: Provided, That no part of this amount shall be expended for the purchase of torpedoes or appliances or rights pertaining thereto, where the rights to such torpedoes or appliances are the subject of legal controversy now pending." This proviso, which on first reading seems astoundingly out of line with what the friends of the Navy in Congress would endorse, has been traced directly to the attorney of a syndicate that is engaged in litigation over the respective rights to the patent for the gun torpedo of the type invented by Comdr. Cleland Davis, U.S.N. The purpose of the clause is to prevent the government from buying the Davis torpedo as long as there is litigation over the question of possessive rights. But strangely enough this clause applies with equal prohibition to the purchase of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo, inasmuch as there is litigation between the Bliss-Leavitt people and the Whitehead firm over some of the processes in the manufacture of their respective torpedoes. The result of the whole mix-up for the present is to bar the government from getting what it much needs in the way of torpedoes. There are on hand now hardly over three hundred torpedoes of the modern and approved type. A contract exists with the Whitehead firm for two hundred and fifty torpedoes, of which one hundred and fifty have been delivered. The new torpedo factory at Newport will hardly be able for two or three years to deliver even a moderately small output. The Bliss-Leavitt firm can deliver only a small number, comparatively. Thus, while Great Britain has over ten thousand torpedoes, Germany several thousand, France quite as many and Japan three thousand, the United States has considerably less than five hundred available up-to-date torpedoes ready for use if war should break out suddenly in the near future.

There is one phase that is often overlooked in the frequently discussed question of the right of an officer or employee under the government to use his knowledge and experience, to say nothing of time and opportunity, to work out inventions to be patented and turned to his own account and profit. This is the indirect effect of

some inventions, by which devices for a long time regarded as indispensable suddenly become unnecessary. This appears in a striking illustration this year in the matter of net protection for our battleships and cruisers. Congress in the last naval appropriation act made no provision for this form of protection. The item is usually a considerable one, running up to between \$100,000 and \$150,000. This year it was cut out entirely because of the fact that the Davis torpedo gun makes nets of practically no value whatever in preventing a torpedo attack. The Davis torpedo is designed to carry ultimately a 12-inch gun and with all the efficiency of the ordinary dirigible torpedo is calculated to discharge at the moment of contact with the protective net, at a distance of thirty feet from the enemy's hull, a thick-walled shell carrying a charge of from 68 to 108 pounds of high explosive. The shell would have a muzzle velocity of from about 600 to 900 feet per second—enough to penetrate any battleship hull now known; and when inside a time fuse will produce an explosion that would make the destruction of the ship an absolute certainty. No matter what the future disposition of Commander Davis's invention may be, it has already put the government in the way of saving enough annually to pay the upkeep on a good battleship.

COMPETITIVE TEST OF SCOUT CRUISERS.

Each succeeding report of the competitive tests of the scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem confirm the wisdom of the Navy Department in not rushing headlong into the adoption of the turbine engine. It has also shown its wisdom in installing the English and American types of turbine to compete with the reciprocating engine, the only apparent mistake being in not using for this trial a type of reciprocating engine giving the most economical results, such as the quadruple expansion engine used in the fastest German ships. A departure has been made in simply giving the expenditure of coal for twenty-four hours, by which a true comparison can be quickly reached.

The consumption on the run at ten knots is given at 32 tons per twenty-four hours for the Birmingham; 40 for the Chester, and 49 for the Salem, which means that if the Battleship Fleet—just returned—had been equipped with engines similar to those on the Salem and the coal supply had been limited to what was burned by all the vessels on that voyage, but ten vessels would have been able to make the trip instead of sixteen at ten knots' speed. It is reported the first twenty-four hours of the 15-knot run the Birmingham burned 68 tons; the Chester 84, and the Salem 109, which means that the Salem at this speed would empty her bunkers in less than thirteen days; whereas the Birmingham would, after thirteen days' steaming, have sufficient supply left in her bunkers to run at full speed for thirty hours when burning a maximum amount of coal credited to the full-speed trials of these vessels when making twenty-six knots.

The report of the 1,800-mile run, made last January, states the Birmingham at a speed of 18.6 knots had a steaming radius of 4,150 miles; the Chester 3,850, and the Salem 3,330, thereby showing that the Birmingham would be able at this speed to run 820 miles further than the Salem.

It therefore appears reasonable to assume, even if the vessel equipped with the reciprocating engine should not attain as high a speed as those fitted with the turbine, that her ability to remain afloat a longer period without coaling should command more than passing attention, as we find from tests so far made that the reciprocating engine is most economical at a speed as high as 18.6 knots. Our government is therefore to be congratulated for its conservatism in testing the merits of the different systems before positively deciding upon a standard type of engine. We shall have more to say on this subject when the competitive test of these several types of engines is completed.

The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are uniting to put a stop if possible to the use of the names of their departments and the names of officers as a means of selling stock in various concerns which manufacture articles or appliances represented as of great value, as receiving official sanction and adoption and as offering rare opportunities for the investment of capital. Officers whose names and titles have been used in such connection have been called on to explain to what extent they have permitted the use of their names. Almost without exception it has been ascertained that the references were unauthorized. In some instances the advertisements are adroitly phrased, so that the officers themselves can hardly take exception to the publications. Before Mr. Meyer became Secretary of the Navy he gave some consideration, as Postmaster General, to the issue of fraud orders in cases of this sort, and since he has been at the head of the Navy Department he is inclined to take up the subject, in order to prevent references to the Navy Department which are not justified, and which have a tendency to mislead people willing to invest money in the purchase of stock. He will have the support of the Secretary of War. It is unfortunate that there are many in the Services, as well as out of it, who are ready to invest their money on the strength of the unconfirmed statements of some plausible advertisement issued by a promoter. "Good wine needs no bush," and such are not the methods of financial men who have for sale what is worth buying. If a man offers you stock which appears to have extraordinary possibilities of profit, ask him why he does not keep it himself or offer it to wealthy investors who are to be found in all commercial communities, eagerly seeking for "good things." The readiness to invest in outside securities is due in

part to the talk, of which we have had so much, about "the system," monopolizing syndicates, etc., talk intended to deceive the innocent, and which has righteously ended in some instances in the imprisonment of those making a great display of their virtuous desire to free investors from the grasp of Wall Street.

No date has yet been set for the meeting of the Brownsville court, and it may be deemed advisable to wait until Congress has had time to decide whether the officers comprising the court are to have the active pay of their grades while on duty with the court. Under existing law they would not receive any pay above the retired pay of the grades with possibly the allowances of a major, no retired officer above the latter grade being authorized to be paid allowances while on active duty. It is now in contemplation to hold the sessions of the court in the Jefferson Davis mansion at the corner of Seventeenth and G streets, in the room formerly used by the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Difficulty is encountered in getting the addresses of the men of the discharged battalion, yet it is believed that the greater part of them will be present when they learn that they are to get their full amount of back pay if they are finally reinstated. It is understood that ex-Senator Foraker will appear as counsel for the former members of the battalion. The court will probably be in session for the full year allowed by law for the proceedings and the record will doubtless be as voluminous as that made in the hearing before the Senate Military Committee.

The Navy board appointed last week to revise the Navy Regulations met on Monday, March 29, with Rear Admiral Sperry presiding. Secretary Meyer took the precaution at the outset in the work of the board to caution the members that their work was of the highest importance to the Navy and to the Service generally, and that the result of the deliberations of the board should be treated as strictly confidential until the board had finished its task and its work had been approved and is ready to be announced. The board continued meeting daily during the week, and it is understood that the interval has been occupied in getting a clear estimate of the incongruities existing in the present regulations, rather than in shaping paragraphs to cure the defects that they have found. Underlying the work of the board and distinctly understood by its members is the declaration of Secretary Meyer that he desires, as a policy, to have the reorganization work begun by his predecessor given a full and fair trial, believing that it will eventually secure good results in part, if not entirely.

The plans for the new wireless station by which the Navy Department is to be kept in touch with vessels three thousand miles distant at sea, are progressing as rapidly as can be expected. Several tests are yet to be made before the type of tower is fully decided upon. It is settled, however, that it is to be constructed of concrete and its height will be 650 feet. The site has not been determined and will not be for some time yet. The matter has been discussed by the President and the Cabinet recently and there seems to be a general disinclination to have the tower erected in Washington, where its great height may detract from the Washington Monument as a controlling feature in the landscape. The tower will probably be placed at Annapolis. The instruments for the wireless plant are now under way at the works of the National Signal Electric Company, at Brant Rock, Mass.

Another victory for peace has been won by the powers of Europe in the adjustment of the Balkan crisis. When Serbia bristled up to Austria we predicted that the powers would take the matter in hand. According to the logic of the "anti-militarists," this occasion for war should have been welcomed by the nations with the big armaments; but, on the contrary, they immediately took charge of the dispute, and the end came on March 31, when the Serbian Minister in Vienna handed to Foreign Minister von Aehrenthal the note prepared under the supervision of the powers, which marks the conclusion of the difficulty between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. It was officially announced that the Serbian note had been approved by the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office. All danger of hostilities is thus believed to be removed.

An order was promulgated by President Taft Saturday, March 27, restoring the Marine Corps to the vessels of the Navy on the same basis of duty and service that they enjoyed before the recent sweeping order by President Roosevelt removing the corps and assigning it to duty on "the second line of land defense," whatever that may have meant in Mr. Roosevelt's mind. Marines will hereafter, as before, be assigned to guns and will be given the old order of duties on shipboard.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has decided to grant a prize of \$5,000 to the author of the best work answering the following question: "Describe the process of aerial navigation and the best means to encourage it." All essays for the prize must be sent to the Minister of Science and Arts in Brussels before March 1, 1911. The competition is open to all nationalities. No new edition of any work already in print will be admitted to this competition unless it comprises thorough changes and considerable additions. Competitors may use any of the following languages: French, English, Flemish, German, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav., was placed on temporary duty in command of casualties while returning to his command at Camp Columbia, Cuba, from leave of absence on an Army transport. In this case Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides as follows:

"The mileage law in force at the time of the travel in question was the Act of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat., 247), which provides:

"And provided further, That for all sea travel actual expenses only shall be paid to officers, * * * when traveling on duty under competent orders, with or without troops."

"Ordinarily the payment of mileage or actual expenses to an officer of the Army traveling upon public duty is conditioned upon a journey actually performed under specific orders issued by competent authority previous to the commencement of the journey, reciting that the travel directed therein is necessary in the military service. The exception to the rule is where urgent public duty requires travel without previous orders, and subsequent orders issued by competent authority to cover the journey have been accepted in lieu of previous orders; or where there is an approval of the journey by competent authority as necessary in the military service. (See 4 Comp. Dec., 175.)

"The cases of officers placed on temporary duty in command of troops on board transports by direction of the commanding general of the Army of Cuban Pacification, as authorized by paragraph 225, Army Transport Service Regulations, or who assume command of troops on board transport by authority of paragraph 225, Army Transport Service Regulations, as amended by paragraph 1 of Circular 88, W.D., Oct. 31, 1908, are exceptional. It is not always practicable, I assume, for the proper military authorities to issue specific orders in such cases in advance of the journey; hence, the Secretary of War has, by general orders or regulations, authorized the issuance of an embarkation order by the commanding general in the one case, and has both authorized and approved the journey as necessary in the military service in the other case. In view of the exceptional conditions under which this travel is made, I am now of the opinion that the general regulations of the Secretary of War bearing upon the character of travel in question are a sufficient authorization of the travel by him, and that in the cases of officers traveling under paragraph 225, Army Transport Service Regulations, and its amendment, it is not necessary to have a specific approval of the journey by the Secretary of War after it is made. The principle announced in the decision of this office of Dec. 29, 1908, is modified accordingly."

In the case of Comdr. C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., Governor of Tutuila, Samoa, and commandant of the Naval Station there and also commanding officer of the station-ship Annapolis, the Comptroller decides that his orders to take an eclipse party on the Annapolis to Tahiti were clearly an assignment to temporary duty and did not detach Commander Moore from his permanent station or deprive him of his ten per cent. increase of pay for shore duty beyond seas.

The Army Appropriation Act of June 11, 1908, provides: "That hereafter any soldier honorably discharged at the termination of his first or any succeeding enlistment period who re-enlists after the expiration of three months shall be regarded as in his second enlistment." Interpreting this act Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "I am of opinion that the above provision applies to 'any soldier honorably discharged at the termination of his first or any succeeding enlistment period,' and that it makes no difference whether such discharge was before or after May 11, 1908, provided he does not re-enlist within three months after he has been so discharged. The obvious purpose of both of the above provisions was to induce men who had been honorably discharged at the termination of an enlistment period to re-enlist. Whether such men so discharged are entitled to the benefits granted by the one or the other of the above provisions depends upon whether after such discharge they did or did not re-enlist within three months after such discharge, regardless of whether such discharge was before or after May 11, 1908."

The Paymaster General of the Navy, in a letter of Nov. 12, 1908, to the Secretary of the Navy, recommending that the Treasurer of the United States be requested to open a special account with the Paymaster General in which certified checks received by the Secretary of the Navy, under the provisions of the Act of Dec. 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 841), may be deposited for collection and against which account the Paymaster General would draw his check in favor of the party concerned for the amount of his original check immediately upon the determination of the award or of the completion of the contract. In reply to this Comptroller Tracewell says: "In view of the specific provision by Congress that the checks received by the Secretary of the Navy, under the Act of Dec. 11, 1906, shall 'be held by the Secretary of the Navy until the requirements of the proposal or contract shall be complied with and as a guaranty for compliance with the same,' the Treasurer would not be authorized to open a special account with the Paymaster General as requested."

The Judge Advocate General of the Army in a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he shows a discrepancy between the Act of May 11, 1908, providing for six months' pay for the widows of officers or men dying in the line of duty, and the last Army appropriation bill, which amends that act by substituting the words "not the result of his own misconduct" for the words "contracted in the line of duty," said: "Claims arising on and after July 1, 1909, stand on a little different basis from those arising prior thereto because of the specific appropriation in the Act of March 3, 1909, providing: 'For six months' additional pay to persons designated to receive the same by officers and enlisted men on active service who have died from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, sixty-five thousand dollars.' This is a specific appropriation for the class of claims provided for in it and contains its own limitations. Being a specific appropriation for the class of claims mentioned in it and being a part of the appropriation for pay of the Army, it is exclusive and by implication prohibits the use of any other part of the appropriation, Pay of the Army, 1910, in payment of claims for six months' additional pay. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1910 is not therefore applicable to pay claims for six months' additional pay to officers and enlisted men who did not die from wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty. The claims may exist but there is no appropriation to pay them. It would thus appear that, probably through legislative inadvertence, the clause of legislation last above cited is less broad than the clause of legislation which measures the obligations of the Department in respect to the widows or beneficiaries of officers and men who have died since the act of appropriation received Executive approval. In those cases, arising subsequent to March 3, 1909, in which

the disability causing the death of the officer or soldier is shown to have been contracted 'in the line of duty,' the six months' pay may be allowed. In those cases, however, in which the cause of death is independent of the line of duty, and the disability which caused it was not the result of his own misconduct, a question arises as to whether, without remedial legislation, payments to the widows or beneficiaries will be lawful. As cases involving payments have already arisen in which the disability was not incurred in the line of duty, but was not the result of misconduct on the part of the deceased officer or enlisted man, it is suggested that the decision of the Comptroller be obtained in advance of payment, under the authority conferred by Section VIII. of the Act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 205)."

To this the Assistant Comptroller replies: "You are therefore advised that you are authorized to pay all claims arising prior to July 1, 1909, under the Act of May 11, 1908, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1909, out of the appropriation, 'Pay of the Army, 1909.' You are, however, only authorized to pay claims for six months' additional pay that arise on or after July 1, 1909, from the appropriation, 'Pay of the Army, 1910,' when such claims are to be paid to persons designated by officers and enlisted men who have died from wounds or disease contracted in line of duty."

Comptroller Tracewell holds that the law giving to Revenue Cutter officers Army pay and allowances, except forage, does not entitle their widows to the six months' gratuity. He says: "The Act of May 11, 1908 (35 Stat., 108), and appropriations subsequently made for its fulfillment are in the nature of a pure gratuity and not a part of the pay proper or allowances of the Army. The beneficiaries therein are pointed out, and are the widows of officers and enlisted men on the active list or other persons previously designated by said officers and enlisted men. This gratuity is not designated as pay or allowances, but as an amount equal to six months' pay at the rate received by said officer or enlisted man at the date of his death. No one is authorized to enlarge the class to whom this gratuity is given by Congress. To extend it to the Revenue Cutter Service would be to enlarge it."

Pvt. H. E. Cox, U.S.M.C., was discharged Nov. 7, 1908, for scandalous conduct with an Indian and not allowed travel pay. He appealed and Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decides that he was improperly deprived of his travel pay, as the major general commandant had no authority to discharge by way of punishment, which requires conviction by a G.C.M. or summary court. The Comptroller says: "I know of no law giving that authority to an officer of the Marine Corps. The means are always at hand in the naval service by the speedy method of the summary court-martial for the trial and the legal determination of the guilt or innocence of one charged with an offense. In a decision of March 18, 1901 (7 Comp. Dec., 544), of a claim in the case of an officer of the Army for travel pay under a similar provision as to discharge by way of punishment, and the officer was discharged for failing to obey the written orders of the major general commanding and showing disrespect thereto, the Comptroller said: 'The real or supposed offense of Colonel Taylor may have been the opportunity for or occasion of his removal from office, but said removal cannot be considered as a punishment in a legal sense, because the power to try, determine the guilt and punish is a judicial one, and has nowhere been vested in any executive officer. Upon a careful review of the whole question I am forced to the conclusion that the dishonorable discharge of Colonel Taylor by the President, under the authority granted him by the Act of 1862, was not a discharge 'by way of punishment for an offense,' but merely the exercise of authority to rid the Service of an unsuitable officer for the good of the Service.' See also United States v. Kingsley (138 U.S. 87, 92). I am of opinion that the appellant was not discharged by way of punishment for an offense within the meaning of the Act of March 2, 1901, and is therefore entitled to travel pay."

In the case of J. F. O'Mara, paymaster, U.S. Navy, it is decided as follows: "Since July 1, 1907, rations have been issued to the general mess in kind only by direction of Navy Department General Order No. 44 of April 6, 1907, and the Auditor has no authority to settle accounts of rations issued in kind and may charge a paymaster with rations issued in kind only upon the certificate of the Paymaster General of the Navy as provided by the Act of March 29, 1894."

In reply to the question, "whether the Auditor for the Navy Department is justified in calling for information in addition to that furnished on S. and A. Form No. 81" (piecework pay roll), Assistant Comptroller Mitchell says: "It has been repeatedly held by this office that an Auditor is the judge of the quantity and quality of the evidence that he will accept in support of any claim before him for allowance. The mere approval of a form does not preclude him from calling for additional information which, in his judgment, is absolutely necessary to make an effective and intelligent audit of the account."

TROOPS' FAREWELL TO CUBA.

Major Gen. Thos. H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Army of Pacification, accompanied by his staff and American diplomatic officers, called upon President Gomez in Havana on March 30 to inform him officially of the departure on April 1 of the last contingent of American soldiers and to make his formal farewell. The American visitors were received in the red salon, the Cuban president being surrounded by the members of his cabinet, the justices of the Supreme Court, officers of the army and many Senators and Representatives. In acknowledging the good wishes expressed by General Barry, President Gomez said: "It is pleasing to me to acknowledge the great aptitudes and qualities of the Army of Pacification under your command, which has brought to a happy conclusion its honorable mission in watching over our country in the difficult days, now happily passed, and in maintaining and reaffirming the most friendly relations with our people, in whose name I assure you your efforts have been crowned with the most flattering success. I pray you, General, to express to your valiant soldiers the extreme gratitude and admiration which the government and the people of Cuba have for them."

At noon, Wednesday, March 31, the American flag, which has flown over Camp Columbia since October, 1906, was hauled down and the troops went aboard the transports Sumner and McClellan, sailing early the following morning for the United States. The troops were Companies F and G, U.S. Engineers, and Hdqrs. and the 1st and 2d Battalions, 27th U.S. Inf.

The ceremonies attending the lowering of the flag at Camp Columbia on March 31 were simple but impressive. Lieut. E. Van D. Murphy, aide to Col. Wm. L. Pitcher, commanding the 27th Infantry, hauled down the colors a few minutes after noon, while the American and Cuban forces paid military honors, and the band of the regiment

played "The Star Spangled Banner." Standing by the flagpole were Major General Barry, his staff, and Cuban officers of the permanent army. The artillery and Rural Guards took possession of the camp and a few minutes later Lieutenant Ducassi, of the Rurales, raised the Cuban flag on the same pole, the native band playing the national hymn. The American soldiers took the electric cars for the arsenal, whence they boarded the transports. In the forenoon Capt. Albert C. Dalton, representing the Q.M. Department of Camp Columbia, had turned over all the building to the C.O. of the Rural Guards, Major General Montegudo. In the evening a banquet was given at the Miramar by the Cuban officers in honor of the American officers. A feature of the farewell, said the press despatches, was the enthusiastic tributes to General Barry and the American Army by the newspapers of all political colors. The *Diario de la Marina* says the case is unique in history, the army of a powerful country leaving behind in a weaker nation such friendship and good feeling. The *Diario* reviews General Barry's brilliant career and adds that his country will reward a man having accomplished such a wonderful mission. *La Discusion* and *La Lucha* express the same views.

No Cuban annexation was the burden of an address by ex-Governor Charles E. Magoon, of Cuba, before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia on March 27. "The thought of annexing Cuba to the United States," he said, "will for a number of generations be only an iridescent dream." He declared the capability of the Cuban people for self-government and said that an overwhelming majority of the Cubans are sober, industrious and law-abiding, passionately desirous that Cuba should be a free and independent state. Not more than one per cent. of the Cubans now favor annexation, and any idea of annexing the island against the wish of the people is not to be entertained unless we wish to attach to ourselves a never-ending source of strife.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

With the Tariff bill at present the sole issue before the House, there have been no appointments of House committees having to do with legislation pertaining to the Services, and there is an appreciable let-up in the presentation of bills, both public and private. We note these, offered since our last report:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 428, Mr. Flint.—Directing the Secretary of War to establish and operate a line of steamers along the Pacific coast, and making provision therefor.

S. 502, Mr. Cullom.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the 'Civil War officers' annuity honor roll.'

S. 504, Mr. Cullom.—Authorizing the President to transfer 1st Lieut. George G. Craig, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., to the Medical Corps, U.S.A., and place him on the retired list.

S. 525, Mr. Gallinger.—The ocean mail subsidy bill. That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to pay for ocean-mail service under the Act of March 3, 1891, in vessels of the second class on routes to South America, to the Philippines, to Japan, to China, and to Australasia, 4,000 miles or more in length, outward voyage, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the first class as provided in said act.

S. 579, Mr. Taylor.—To correct the lineal and relative rank of certain officers of the U.S. Army and to prevent the recurrence of like cases by amending the Act approved Oct. 1, 1890, entitled 'an act to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Army and to regulate promotion therein.'

S. 601, Mr. Crawford.—To provide for the government of the Canal Zone, the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

S. 611, Mr. Lodge.—To restore to the active list of the U.S. Navy the name of Commodore Charles Plummer Perkins, U.S.N., retired.

S. 818, Mr. Warner.—To empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers.

S. 825, Mr. Burnham.—That assistant paymasters, after three years' service as such, shall, after passing the examinations required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of passed assistant paymaster. Provided, That the total number of passed assistant and assistant paymasters shall not be thereby increased.

S. 991, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. T. J. Kirkman, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 992, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 995, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of captain.

S. 996, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the appointment of Col. S. A. Day, U.S.A., retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier general on the retired list of the Army.

S. 1015, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed 30 in all. Said dental surgeons shall be attached to the Medical Department of the Navy; shall have the rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons in the Navy; shall be graduates of standard dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry; within the age limits of 24 and 35 years; of good moral character and professional standing, and shall pass a physical and professional examination; and their appointment shall be for a term of years and revocable at the pleasure of the President; Provided, That the dentist now employed at the Naval Academy shall not be discharged by the operation of this act: And provided further, That the rank of acting assistant surgeon shall carry the like pay and allowances of the rank of assistant surgeon; and all dental surgeons shall, after three years' service from the date of their first appointments, if mentally, morally, professionally, and physically qualified, be eligible for appointments as dental surgeons in the U.S. Navy, with the rank of assistant surgeon.

H.R. 3845, Mr. Gardner.—To authorize the President to appoint Major Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, to be lieutenant general, U.S.A.

H.R. 4099, Mr. Maynard.—To reinstate in the U.S. Navy, on the retired list, Henry Worthington Robie, of Portsmouth, Va.

H.R. 4156, Mr. Sulzer.—To appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and retire him as such.

H.R. 4305, Mr. Dawson.—Appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy. Same as S. 1015.

H.R. 4798, Mr. Wilson.—To appoint Edgar C. Sturgis a captain in the Army and place him on the retired list.

H.R. 5155, Mr. Mann.—For government of Canal Zone. Same as S. 601.

H.R. 5171, Mr. Weeks.—That retired officers of the Navy, who have retired for disabilities resulting from an incident of the Service, shall have for active duty the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of the active list of like length of active service; and if actively employed for an aggregate period of three years after retirement shall, after detachment from duty,

have the rank and highest retired pay of the grade attained under this act: Provided, That the time of service of the retired officer, for the purpose of fixing his rank, pay, and allowances, shall be made up of the period of service before retirement, to which shall be added the time engaged in active service, under the order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on the retired list: Provided further, That the present rank and pay of any officer on the retired list shall not hereby be reduced.

H.R. 5175, Mr. Sheffield.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monument to Admiral Esch Hopkins, first commander-in-chief of the American Navy.

H.R. 5181, Mr. Austin.—For a "Civil War officers' annuity honor roll."

H.R. 5185, Mr. Keifer.—To provide for the erection of a monument in the city of Washington, in recognition of the services of Regular and Volunteer enlisted men in all the wars of the United States; to cost \$600,000.

H.R. 5471, Mr. Sulzer.—To create in the War and Navy Departments, respectively, a roll to be known as the "Volunteer officers' retired list."

H.R. 5708, Mr. Hammond.—To create a "Volunteers' honor roll."

H.R. 5885, Mr. Austin.—That from and after the passage of this act all honorably discharged United States soldiers who served in the Spanish-American War shall be entitled to the benefits of the general pension laws, regardless of whether they contracted disease or have been permanently injured in line of duty.

H.R. 5871, Mr. Sparkman.—To correct the record of William H. Beecher, commodore, U.S.N., and to place him on the retired list with rank of rear admiral.

AERONAUTICAL NOTES.

The Wright brothers will ship to Washington an entirely new aeroplane for the completion of the test that they are under contract to make in June. The first machine which was wrecked in the accident that resulted in the death of Lieutenant Selfridge was shipped back to Ohio and has not been rebuilt. An entirely new machine is to be furnished for the final trials. The contract calls for the instruction of two men in the handling of the aeroplane, so that they will be able to continue the use of the machine and in turn instruct others of the Signal Corps in order that the value of the aeroplane for army purposes may be demonstrated. Because of the great crowds at Fort Myer at every flight there is objection to making the effort to train new men in the use of the machine there, and it may be decided to undertake the lessons at some other more suitable place.

There is a possibility that the Silver Dart, the aeroplane of J. A. D. McCurdy, may be delivered to the War Department this spring as the offering of A. M. Herring in the final demonstrations that are to be held at Fort Myer for the acceptance of two aeroplanes by the Signal Corps. This is only a possibility, but there is nothing to prevent the presentation of the McCurdy machine under the terms of the Herring contract. More than a year ago the War Department advertised for two man-carrying aeroplanes. The terms were that they should carry two men each, make a minimum of thirty-six miles an hour, and be able to remain aloft for at least one hour. A multitude of offers of machines were received, and contracts were finally made by the War Department with the Wright Brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, and A. M. Herring, of New York. The Wright brothers appeared with their machine on time, and it more than fulfilled the conditions of the contract in unofficial trials.

Secretary Wright would have been willing to waive formality and accept the machine on the showing made, but the Wright brothers preferred to put off the official trials till the coming spring and have the machine accepted in the regular course. This the War Department agreed to, and the Wrights were given until June to appear at Fort Myer with a second machine and a month later make the official flights. Letters received in Washington say that the Wrights are coming back to this country about May 1, and will be at Fort Myer with a new machine prior to June 1.

The course of the Herring demonstrations was not so smooth. Three times Herring appealed for extensions of time, and finally, Oct. 1, appeared at Fort Myer with parts of an aeroplane packed in a trunk and made a technical delivery of the machine to the War Department. This delivery was accepted, but before the month in which the official flights were to be made had expired it was reported that Herring had injured his machine in a trial flight and he was then given an extension until May 1 of this year.

In the meantime Herring has entered a business combination with the Curtis Manufacturing Company of Hammondsport, N.Y., headquarters of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who is the president of the Aerial Experiment Association, of which Mr. McCurdy is a member. The association built the Silver Dart, which has completed a number of excellent flights at Dr. Bell's estate in Nova Scotia. The contract with the War Department simply calls for a machine from Herring that will perform certain work, and if Herring makes the necessary demonstrations with the Silver Dart the War Department is at liberty to buy it.

INDIAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association expresses satisfaction at what it calls a "most important reform," namely, the extinction of the office of Indian agent and the placing of all reservations under the charge of bonded school superintendents, which brings those officials within the classified service. The President's message to the second session of the Sixtieth Congress announced this change. Upon the old-time Indian agent was blamed a large part of the troubles with western Indians. The fundamental difficulty with the agency system was that under Sections 2052 and 2056, R.S., all Indian agents had to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate and for a fixed term of four years. These requirements tended to make every agent the henchman of the local Senators. It is now hoped that the Indian service is out of politics for good. The belief that contracts with sectarian schools would no longer be made by the government was shaken by the decision of the Supreme Court last May, that a contract could be made with the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions for the education of certain Sioux children at the St. Francis Mission Boarding School on the Rosebud Agency, the cost to be paid out of the Sioux Treaty fund. The court held that treaty-fund moneys did not come under the law which prohibited sectarian education being paid for out of the general appropriation for the Indian schools. The best educational factor to-day, the report says, is the reservation day school, and next to it the reservation

boarding school. The pernicious practice of "drumming up" children and dragging them off to school irrespectively of their physical condition has practically been abolished.

The report gives a long account of the shooting of two Navajo Indians on Oct. 29, 1907, in an attack upon the camp of Chief By-a-lil-le in New Mexico, by "Captain Willard, in command of the two troops of cavalry engaged." We cannot find any Captain Willard in the Army Register for 1907. The only Willards are Col. Joseph H. Willard, a retired officer of Engineers, and 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Willard, attached to the Signal Corps and stationed in Alaska. It is such incorrectness in referring to Army officers that often makes these civilian reports of little value in trying to ascertain the responsibility of the Army in such cases. The report does say, however, that after the Navajos, whose depredations had caused Supt. W. T. Shelton, of Shiprock, N.M., to ask for troops, had been placed under arrest, about daybreak, there was a commotion and the claim is made that a gun was fired. Fire was thereupon opened upon the Indians, two of whom were killed, while others were wounded. Anyone who has dealt with troublesome Indians will understand that when a gun is fired in the half-light of daybreak, it is not wise to take any chances but to act decisively. Soldiers "rounding up" a band of "bad" Indians should not be expected to show that tender-heartedness that sympathizers with the Red Men would feel thousands of miles away.

NEW COAST ARTILLERY LIEUTENANTS.

The final result of the competitive examination held Feb. 8 to fill the vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps was announced this week in the list below. Those who successfully passed were:

(1) Walker, Laurence T., 230 Main street, Stoneham, Mass.; (2) Tilgham, Samuel H., Easton, Md.; (3) Schrader, Otto H., 1718 Melrose avenue, Chicago, Ill.; (4) Schaeppard, Cecedy C., 672 High street, Morgantown, W. Va.; (5) Clark, Howard T., Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; (6) Councilman, Halsted P., 301 Third avenue, S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.; (7) Doig, Arthur H., 1335 Kalmia street, San Diego, Cal.; (8) Guthrie, Robert Elton, 260 South Twenty-seventh street, Lincoln, Neb.; (9) Nikirk, George E., 332 S. Seventh street, West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; (10) Nichols, William R., care Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; (11) Herman, Paul H., 1626 Eutaw place, Baltimore, Md.; (12) Warner, Oscar C., 5403 Indiana street, Austin Station, Chicago, Ill.; (13) Lemmon, Kelley B., 527 Maple street, Lansing, Mich.; (14) Clark, Frank S., Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; (15) Fulton, William S., Machea Building, New Orleans, La.; (16) Humphreys, Thomas O., 2024 First street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; (17) Barlow, Edwin F., Savannah, Tenn.; (18) Ashbridge, Donald H., Oak lane, Philadelphia, Pa.; (19) Muller, Hollis L., 1223 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; (20) Bennett, E. Elmer, Westminster, Md. There were originally 102 applicants for the examination, of whom but fifty-eight reported, and of these but thirty-five passed the mental examination, and but twenty, as above, both the mental and physical examinations. With the appointment of these candidates there will remain nine vacancies in the grade, which will go over until after the members of the next graduating class at the Military Academy have selected their arm of the Service.

In the list of successful candidates who were this week appointed second lieutenants in the Coast Artillery Corps there were several whose physical qualifications were for some time in doubt. In one case a man was thrown down for "flat feet." But for the extreme care that was taken to judge every candidate fairly, the man, on the recommendations of the medical officers, would have had no chance of appointment. It was observed, however, that he took a high mark in the mental examination, that he was a graduate of one of the best military schools in the country, and that he had been adjutant for two years of his school regiment, and the verdict was that flat feet to the contrary he could probably qualify in marching, as he seemed to be able to do in every other line, and he was appointed. Some of the list passed exceptionally fine examinations, standing in a few cases as high as ninety-eight per cent. on the total average.

WEST POINT WINS FENCING CONTEST.

The fencing team from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, composed of the same trio of skillful swordsmen that carried off the title a year ago, again won the annual intercollegiate championship on March 27 during an exciting contest in the armory of Squadron A, New York city. The Army won 29 bouts out of a total of 33 in which they participated, and lost four bouts. The Navy came second, with 21 won and 12 lost; Yale was third, with 16 won and 17 lost, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology fourth, with 9 bouts won to 24 lost. The West Pointers won on their merits. They were clearly the best fencers, and the Army this year can boast of one of the best fencing teams that it or any other college has ever had.

The Navy team this year was hardly up to the standard set by former Academy teams. In fact, Captain Brandt is the only man on it who can be said to have met the standard. Midshipmen Borchardt and Bradford, the other two men, have shown steady and perhaps remarkable improvement in the last few weeks of the season, but neither was able to attain the form necessary to win from the Army. Cadets Sears, Cocroft and Sohligberg, who composed the Army team, proved themselves invincible to all except Navy foils, and easily won all of their final bouts with Yale and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

One of the best bouts was the final one of the night. Sohligberg faced Borchardt, and both men did some clever work. Borchardt started by attacking fiercely, and while Sohligberg's defense was strong, his riposte work was not equal to that of the midday, and Borchardt defeated him by several touches.

There were a large number of persons in the galleries to watch the deciding bouts, but owing to the ability of the Army team to get and keep such a large lead there was little or no enthusiasm. The summaries of the final bouts follow:

First bout—Brandt, Navy, defeated Knox, M.I.T. Second bout—Sears, Army, defeated Loring, M.I.T. Third bout—Borchardt, Navy, defeated Smith, Yale. Fourth bout—Cocroft, Army, defeated Ross, Yale. Fifth bout—Sanders, Yale, defeated Guibawn, M.I.T. Sixth bout—Bradford, Navy, defeated Loring, M.I.T. Seventh bout—Sohligberg, Army, defeated Sanders, Yale. Eighth bout—Brandt, Navy, defeated Cocroft, Army. Ninth bout—Knox, M.I.T., defeated Smith, Yale. Tenth bout—Sears,

Army, defeated Bradford, Navy. Eleventh bout—Ross, Yale, defeated Guibawn, M.I.T. Twelfth bout—Borchardt, Navy, defeated Sohligberg, Army.

DECISIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A decision on the method of computing percentages for collective firing was requested by the commanding officer of a troop of cavalry, as the inspector of small arms practice had reduced the percentage of his troop, holding that not more than 100 per cent. can be made. It was held that while this is true under the percentage table contained in G.O. 161, W.D., 1906, it is possible to make a higher percentage, if same is calculated by the method of computation prescribed in Paragraph 222, S.A.F.R., 1908, which method should be employed in the present case.

Classification in target practice under General Orders, No. 21, W.D., 1906: Various questions having been submitted concerning this, attention was invited to Circular 7, W.D., c.s., and the inquirer was informed that G.O. 21 is not retroactive; that Circular 7 relates to classification for pay of enlisted men who qualified in 1908 and those men who qualified prior to 1908 and were entitled to extra compensation on Jan. 1, 1908; that neither General Order nor Circular renews qualification of any man whose right to extra compensation elapsed Dec. 31, 1908, or proof thereto; and that a soldier who received a reduced classification in 1908 and was entitled to extra compensation on Jan. 1, 1909, is entitled to receive extra compensation for the reduced qualification the remainder of his enlistment.

TRIAL OF SCOUT CRUISERS.

Unofficial reports from Newport, R.I., concerning the first coal consumption test of the U.S. scout cruisers Birmingham, Chester and Salem, completed on March 26, announce that the Birmingham, which is fitted with reciprocating engines, consumed less coal than did her sister ships in the run of one thousand miles at 10-knot speed. The coal consumption of the Birmingham, unofficially, was thirty-two tons an hour. The Chester, which is fitted with the Parsons English turbines, consumed forty tons of coal an hour, also unofficially figured. The coal consumption of the Salem, which has Curtis turbines of American make and pattern, was forty-nine tons an hour by the same unofficial reckoning.

Preliminary calculations of the result of the run at a 10-knot rate were announced by the trial board March 28. According to the figures, the coal and water consumption per day was as follows: Birmingham—31.2 tons coal, 10 tons water; the Chester—39.9 tons coal, 8.9 tons water; the Salem—53 tons coal, 11 tons water. The cruisers left Newport, R.I., March 29 on their second test of fifty hours at 15 knots, and finished it March 31. Unofficial figures of this performance again indicate a victory for the engines of the Birmingham, which are of the reciprocating type. According to the official figures given out, the Birmingham, in twenty-four hours, consumed 70.2 tons of coal and 23.3 tons of water; the Chester used 83.8 tons of coal and 23.3 tons of water, while the Salem used up 105.6 tons of coal and 12.08 tons of water. The coal consumption for the Salem appears to increase in proportion to the increase in speed. The next trial, a run of 2,000 miles at 20 knots, will begin April 3, and will be followed by a full speed run of twenty-four hours, after which the vessels will go to New York.

NAVAL ORDNANCE NOTES.

Fourteen 5-inch .50 caliber guns were shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to the U.S.S. North Dakota March 25.

New telescopes were shipped March 25 to the South Dakota, Dale, Decatur, Chauncey, Bainbridge, Barry, Perry, Preble, Worden, Paul Jones, Kansas, California, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Connecticut, Cincinnati and Virginia.

There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard on March 24 one 21-inch by 5 meters Mark I, starboard, torpedo tube, for the Kansas.

There were shipped the past week from the Washington Navy Yard on March 25 two new 12-inch .40 caliber guns, Mark III, for the Ohio, to replace those worn in service.

There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to the U.S.S. Delaware one 12-inch .45 caliber gun, Mark V, and slide.

There was shipped from the Washington Navy Yard to Newport News, Va., on March 27, for the U.S.S. Delaware one 12-inch .45 caliber gun No. 134, this being the last of her battery.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Two messengers from the battleship New Jersey, Fred Petry, chief turret captain, and Philip Schlossberg, master-at-arms, went to Trenton last week and on behalf of the crew of that ship presented to the state the silk homeward-bound pennant which was flown from the New Jersey on her return from the late cruise around the world with the Atlantic Battleship Fleet. The messengers brought with them a letter from Capt. W. H. H. Southerland of the New Jersey to Governor Fort. The Governor sent to the Assembly a special message and the messengers were given a reception in the Assembly chamber, where the pennant was placed on exhibition.

The men of the third squadron of the American Pacific Fleet were given shore leave at Amoy, China, March 29. Sir Hedworth Lambton, commander-in-chief of the British China squadron, paid a high compliment to the American officers and men, referring to them in the most flattering terms.

The annual military field mass of the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be celebrated on Sunday morning, May 23, at 10 o'clock. The mass will be under the auspices of the Gloucester Naval Camp, Spanish War Veterans, and the Knights of Columbus. The celebrant this year will be the Rev. Eugene E. McDonald, chaplain of the receivership Hancock. He succeeds Father Reaney, the originator of the mass at the navy yard. Father John P. S. Chidwick, chaplain of the old Maine at the time she blew up in Havana harbor, will be the deacon, and Father Matthew Gleason, chaplain of the flagship Connecticut, will be the sub-deacon: Father John F. Nash, of Sacred Heart parish, will be master of ceremonies, and Father John L. Belford will be the orator of the occasion. The music, as usual, will be in charge of Albert S. Caswell, director of music in the Brooklyn public schools. Prof. Caswell will gather together many of the best known choir singers in Brooklyn. Btsn. Thomas G. McDonough, U.S.N., re-

cently retired, will have charge of rigging up the altar on the barracks grounds. Invitations are to be issued to the Regular Army and National Guard and many civic uniformed societies to participate in the celebration, which will be in memory of the dead of the Navy.

The crew of the U.S.S. St. Louis, will hold an invitation ball at Seattle, Washington, April 6.

Happily, the report, on March 27, that the U.S.S. Mississippi had blown up at Guantanamo, Cuba, was nothing but a wild rumor. The report originated in Florida and was widespread, causing annoyance to the Navy Department, which was deluged with inquiries regarding the supposed accident.

The third squadron of the American Pacific Fleet, under command of Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, left Amoy, March 31, for Shanghai. The weather was stormy. The American members of the Amoy Club entertained the officers at a ball, March 30.

Secretary Meyer has publicly reprimanded 2d Lieut. J. R. N. Boyd, U.S.M.C., who was recently tried by court-martial at the Washington Navy Yard on the charge of neglect to discharge his pecuniary obligations with promptness, with the result that he was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded and reduced thirty files. Lieutenant Boyd is from Virginia, and entered the Marine Corps in December, 1904. He has been recently stationed at marine headquarters in Washington.

Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as captain of the navy yard, New York, to take effect April 3, and ordered to Washington for duty in connection with the Naval Observatory, with a view to his assignment to duty as superintendent of the Observatory on the detachment of Rear Admiral William J. Barnette, retired. Rear Admiral Barnette was placed on the retired list on account of age Feb. 2 last. He will continue to serve as superintendent of the Observatory until he has completed certain work in hand. He has been very ill for several months. Captain Veeder served as naval aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for several years and also commanded the battleship Kansas of the Atlantic Fleet on its cruise around the world. Since his return he has been on duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., with a force of 100 marines, proved successful fire-fighters on March 18 at Bremerton, Washington, when they put out a fire in the town which the local firemen could not control, and which threatened the entire business section. Colonel Pendleton directed the work and succeeded in confining the fire to one building, resulting in a loss of about \$7,000. Colonel Pendleton stationed himself upon the burning roof of the building and from this point directed the work of his marines. Major Shaw and 1st Lieutenant Sullivan were also in the thick of the fire-fighting. Rear Admiral John A. Rodgers, commandant of the navy yard, and Capt. D. H. Mahan, captain of the yard, were also at the scene of the fire. The fire broke out in a lodging house over the Louvre saloon and rapidly gained upon the local firemen, who were frantically endeavoring to check the flames with weak streams of water from the town water mains. The entire business section was in danger of destruction, when Colonel Pendleton, with about a hundred men, arrived on the scene with hose attached to yard hydrants, and the salt water quickly subdued the flames.

VALUE OF NAVY LEAGUES.

Possibilities of navy leagues are shown by the way Germany's naval league distances that of Great Britain. It was England that led off in the formation of a navy league in the first place. England's was organized in 1894 and Germany's not till 1898, and a year ago the British navy league had but about 20,000 members. Spain comes next to Great Britain in the size of her navy league, with a membership of 13,000, and Italy next with one of 10,000, while France and the United States have only 5,000 and 4,500 respectively. The tremendous campaign of the German naval league in 1907 is the page of history to inspire and lead on the movement. Although the contest was between two great political parties, it is shown the league threw its strength where it would "do the most good," and the results are being reaped to-day, the Boston Transcript points out, in England's panic over the enforced passing of her vaunted two-power standard.

A strong navy league existed in Japan before the war with Russia. The original principle of the British navy league, as stated in its constitution, is that "the question of the navy lies above and beyond all considerations of politics," and that as a sudden development of a navy is impossible, "continuity of preparation is the essence of national security." It is the German league, however, that sets the pace. The German league is ubiquitous with its lecture-corps, its moving pictures, its diagrams, its advertisements and mottoes, maps and statistics, painting them on the walls of railroad stations, in restaurants, in public halls—always with the moral in large letters: "We must increase the Navy." The Navy League of the United States insists that the United States should have within a few years a membership running up to "hundreds of thousands." It gives details for organizing branches and for filling them up; meetings, lectures, dissemination of literature, flags bearing the league insignia, buttonhole badges, and a general movement on those Americans who "haven't thought much about it." Rear Admiral Evans recently gave some lectures in its interest. Much may be pardoned apparent lack of interest in the league at present when we consider that for more than a year the cruise of the Battleship Fleet was a vast demonstration of the value of a large Navy and did as much, perhaps, to awaken interest in the Fleet as a means of national defense as even so great a league as that of Germany could have done with ten years' routine work with pamphlets, lectures, etc. We know of teachers in country schools who took the newspaper maps of the cruise and taught most interesting lessons on geography by having the pupils follow the ships around the world and tell the products, climate, population, customs, etc., of the countries visited. The youngsters of both sexes took to this with enthusiasm and learned their geography lessons as never before. Then, to interest the younger children, the battleship pictures were cut up as puzzles to be put together, in this way even the tots taking an interest in the Fleet. These studies being carried on and talked of in the homes, the parents' concern in the Navy, also, was quickened, and so as the waves the Fleet set in motion were felt on the farthest shores, so we may be permitted to believe that the currents of popular interest in the Navy created by the world cruise will touch the remotest places in our country, quickening into personal sympathy dormant feelings that needed only a living force to turn into a pride in our sea strength and ocean defenses.

SECRETARY MEYER AND HIS FAMILY.

The Secretary of the Navy is going through an experience common to men who have an unusual name and are largely in the public eye. At first all sorts of liberties are taken with the name. Some see the papers referring to Secretary Von Meyer, although his name is plain Meyer. His full name is George von Lengerke Meyer, and the not overcareful journalist promptly shifts the "von" to suit himself. Yet, since that gentleman was Postmaster General under the Roosevelt administration as well as Ambassador to Rome and St. Petersburg, one would have thought the press would by this time know his name. Of the personal characteristics of Secretary Meyer, a pen picture in the New York Times says: "Among the golf-playing lawyers of the Taft Cabinet he stands apart as the sole athlete. Lean as a bound and cheeks ruddy with health, he is young at forty-nine. He is a fine horseman and rides like a centaur, as much at home in the wake of a flying pack or playing No. 1 at polo. Ever since Harvard days he has kept up his interest in athletics, first in rowing and later changing to hunting and polo when he established his country home at Hamilton, Essex county, Mass., where the Meyers are prominent members of the Myopia Hunt Club set. As a whip, too, he has acquired a well-earned reputation among the North Shore hunting set, and all in all is known as a plucky sportsman."

The Secretary of the Navy has a decidedly military bearing and this attracted the favorable notice of King Victor when Mr. Meyer was Ambassador at Rome, while the grace and tact of Mrs. Meyer won the intimate friendship of Queen Helena. Mrs. Meyer before her marriage was Alice Appleton, an heiress. She is a handsome blonde and of striking figure. At their first season in Washington Mrs. Meyer and her two daughters, the Misses Alice and Julia, at once became very popular in the Cabinet set.

Part of the year the Meyers spend at their country house in Hamilton, an estate of 150 acres, with a large, comfortable Colonial mansion, with broad verandas, surrounded by well-laid-out gardens and filled with the art treasures that the Meyers have collected during their stay abroad. Recently the Secretary leased the D. P. Morgan house on Scott Circle, which has hitherto been occupied by the Stuyvesant Fishes and the Perry Belmonts, and latest of all by the special Chinese emissary and his suite. The house is a large brick structure and stands at the junction of Sixteenth street and Rhode Island avenue, and will be the scene of extensive hospitality.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Montana, arrived Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 30.
Cheyenne, arrived Santa Barbara, Cal., March 31.
Sterling, sailed from Culebra to Hampton Roads March 30.
Maryland, sailed from Amapala, Honduras, for Panama, R. of P., March 30.
Celtic, sailed from Gibraltar for N.Y. Yard March 31.
Abrenda, sailed from Newport News, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, March 31.
Chester, Salem and Birmingham, arrived Newport, R.I., March 31.
Saturn, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Magdalena Bay, March 31.
Helena and Samar, sailed from Hong Kong, China, for Nimrod Sound March 31.
Kearsarge, placed in reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., March 31.
Dixie, arrived at Pensacola April 1.
Buffalo, arrived at Mare Island April 1.
Charleston, Cleveland, Galveston and Denver, arrived at Shanghai April 2.
Prairie sailed from Pensacola for Newport April 1.
Kentucky sailed from Norfolk for Philadelphia April 2.
Maryland, arrived at Panama April 2.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 25, 1909.
Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan to be a captain from March 11, 1909, vice Dixon, deceased.
Lieut. Comdr. William H. G. Bullard to be a commander from Feb. 25, 1909, vice Gearing, retired.
Ensign Darrell P. Wickersham to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 2, 1909, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Darrell P. Wickersham to be a lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1909, to fill a vacancy existing.

Nominations sent to the Senate March 29, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Bradford Barnette to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Feb. 2, 1909, upon the completion of three years' service.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Bradford Barnette to be a lieutenant from Feb. 2, 1909, to fill a vacancy.
Asst. Paymr. Edward R. Wilson to be a passed assistant paymaster from July 8, 1908, to fill a vacancy.
Second Lieut. Clayton B. Vogel to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Feb. 25, 1908, vice Burchfield, who was due for promotion, but failed to qualify therefor.
Btsn. Edwin Murphy to be a chief boatswain from Sept. 8, 1908, after the completion of six years' service.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate March 25, 1909.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Charles M. Tozer to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. Leigh C. Palmer to be a lieutenant commander.
The following-named lieutenant commanders to be lieutenant commanders:

Thomas D. Parker, Jonas H. Holden, Thomas T. Craven, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Gatewood S. Lincoln, Ivan C. Wettenget, Wal. T. Claverius, Albert W. Marshall, Thomas A. Kearney, Arthur MacArthur, Jr., and Frank E. Ridgely.

Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Coontz to be a commander.
The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade):

Andrew C. Pickens, Paul P. Blackburn, Forde A. Todd and Allen B. Reed.

The following named lieutenants (junior grade) to be lieutenants:

Andrew C. Pickens, Paul P. Blackburn, Forde A. Todd, and Allen B. Reed.

Midshipman Joseph S. Evans to be an ensign.
The following-named paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander:

Timothy S. O'Leary, George Brown, Jr., Walter B. Izard, David Potter, Samuel Bryan, Arthur F. Huntington, Harry H. Balthis, Charles Conrad, William T. Gray, George P. Dyer, John W. Morse, Robert E. Woods, Robert H. Orr, William A. Merritt, John Irwin, Jr., Webb V. H. Rose, William H. Dob-

erty, Charles Morris, Jr., Frederick K. Perkins, and George C. Schafer.

The following-named assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade):

Dallas B. Wainwright, Jr., William H. Wilterdink, George P. Shamer, Harry H. Palmer, Omar D. Conger, John F. O'Mara, Patrick T. M. Lathrop, James P. Helm, Byron D. Rogers, Edward C. Little, Frank H. Atkinson, Frank Baldwin, Manning H. Philbrick and Henry L. Beach.

Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a naval constructor with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The following-named assistant naval constructors, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be assistant naval constructors with the rank of lieutenant: Fred G. Coburn, Waldo P. Druley, John E. Otterson, Charles A. Harrington, Herbert S. Howard, Robert B. Hilliard and Edwin O. Fitch, Jr.

The nominations for promotion in the Navy sent to the Senate on March 22, which appeared in our issue of March 27, page 850, were all confirmed by the Senate on March 29.

S.O. 14, MARCH 12, 1909, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

By authority of the President the name Wyoming is hereby assigned to Battleship No. 32, and the name Arkansas is assigned to Battleship No. 33.

G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEATHS.

Patrick Barry, private, U.S.M.C., died March 19, 1909, while a patient in the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

John Comerford, coxswain, died March 13, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Mississippi.

John Joseph Cumiskey, chief machinist's mate, died March 20, 1909, while attached to the U.S.S. Panther.

Arthur Harve Davis, seaman, died March 25, 1909, while a patient in the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Herschel Main, chief engineer, U.S.N., retired, died March 18, 1909, in Washington, D.C.

Frank Edward Shute, pay clerk, U.S.N., died Feb. 19, 1909, while attached to the U.S. Naval Station, Tutuila.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 26.—Lieut. A. Katz detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Missouri as ordnance officer.

Lieut. K. G. Castleman detached duty Kansas; to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. L. C. Palmer to duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., as inspector of target practice.

Paymr. W. R. Bowne detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., April 15, 1909; settle accounts; thence duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. W. S. Zane detached duty Solace; settle accounts; thence to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., as pay officer of yard in charge of accounts of yard craft, auxiliaries, Southern, and pay officer of the naval prison.

Chief Btsn. G. B. Moncrief detached duty Hartford; to duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Btsn. H. N. Huxford detached duty Supply; to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Btsn. F. Bresnan detached duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to Supply.

Btsn. A. J. Svenson detached duty Connecticut; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Chief Gun. H. Johnsen to duty in charge of the naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y.

Carp. E. S. Covey appointed a carpenter in the Navy from March 26, 1909, Dolphin.

Pharm. R. T. Abernathy appointed a pharmacist in the Navy from March 22, 1909.

MARCH 27.—Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank detached duty Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Rhode Island as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. R. Stone orders to New Jersey revoked; detached duty Solace; to duty in connection with fitting out New York, and duty on board that vessel as navigator and ordnance officer when commissioned.

Lieut. Comdr. K. M. Bennett orders to Rhode Island revoked; to duty Missouri as navigator.

Ensign R. M. Fawell detached duty New Jersey; to home and granted leave one month.

Carp. E. S. Covey detached duty Dolphin; to Lancaster, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for instruction.

Chief Sailmaker M. W. Watkins detached training station, Newport, R.I., etc., April 18, 1909; to home.

MARCH 29.—Capt. T. E. D. W. Veeder detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., April 3, 1909; to duty in connection with the Naval Observatory, and duty as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C., on detachment of Rear Admiral W. J. Barnette, U.S.N.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Holden detached duty Missouri; to duty as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Connecticut.

Lieut. R. W. Vincent to duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. I. E. Bass detached duty in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, New Orleans, La., etc., April 10, 1909; to temporary duty Wabash in connection crew for New York, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign C. W. Crosse detached duty Ohio; to temporary duty Franklin; thence temporary duty Prairie; thence duty Buffalo.

Ensign H. J. Abbott detached duty Georgia; to temporary duty Franklin; thence temporary duty Prairie; thence duty Buffalo.

Ensign C. C. Gill detached duty Yankton; to temporary duty Wabash in connection crew for New York and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Ensign E. G. Hargis when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., granted sick leave three months.

Ensign J. L. Hydrick detached duty Vermont; to Birmingham.

Ensign E. F. Johnson detached duty New Jersey; to Chester.

Ensign J. W. W. Cumming detached duty Connecticut; to Panther.

Midshipmen J. R. Beardall and R. O. Baush detached duty Illinois; to temporary duty Wabash in connection crew for New York, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipmen A. H. Vanderhoof and S. Cochran detached duty Kearsarge; to temporary duty Wabash in connection crew for New York, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.

Midshipman G. Joerns detached duty Ohio; to temporary duty Franklin; thence temporary duty Prairie; thence duty Buffalo.

Midshipman J. S. Hulings detached duty Chester; to temporary duty Franklin; thence temporary duty Prairie; thence duty Buffalo.

Midshipman A. G. Martin detached duty Birmingham; to temporary duty Franklin; thence temporary duty Prairie; thence duty Buffalo.

Act. Asst. Surg. W. H. Connor appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from March 24, 1909.

Chaplain F. Thompson detached duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., etc., and wait orders.

Gun. M. Macdonald detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Wisconsin.

Carp. F. Mackie to duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.

War Mach. M. J. Glancy to duty works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.

Cable from Rear Admiral W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief U.S. Pacific Fleet, Magdalena Bay, Mexico, March 29, 1909.

Lieut. Comdr. G. Tarbox detached duty Colorado; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign W. F. Lafrenz detached duty Pennsylvania; to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

MARCH 30.—Lieut. C. B. Miller, when discharged treatment U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., granted sick leave one month.

Ensign F. M. Robinson detached duty Virginia; to home, and granted leave one month.

Act. Asst. Surg. I. W. Robbins to duty U.S. Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. O. E. Reh detached duty Naval Magazine, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc., May 10, 1909; to temporary duty Buffalo; thence to duty 3d Squadron, U.S. Pacific Fleet.

Chief Gun. T. M. Johnson to duty Naval Magazine, Hingham, Mass., May 1, 1909.

Gun. G. D. Stillson detached duty Nebraska; to duty Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Pharm. K. T. Abernathy to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

R. B. Barton appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty connection accounts of Indiana and Kearsarge.

Notes.—Rear Admiral G. A. Converse, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., March 1909. Med. Insp. H. T. Percy, U.S.N., died at Washington, D.C., March 31, 1909.

MARCH 31.—No orders.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. Comdr. H. I. Cone to duty as member board to consider questions regarding the Bliss-Leavitt and other torpedoes, April 5.

Lieut. R. W. Kessler, detached Kentucky, to home and leave on month.

Lieut. G. P. Brown when discharged treatment hospital, New York, to temporary duty Wabash, in connection with crew of New York, and duty on that vessel when commissioned.

Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce to temporary duty Franklin.

Gun. G. D. Samonski detached Wabash; to temporary duty Prairie, thence temporary duty Buffalo, thence duty under 3d Squadron, Pacific Fleet.

War. Mach. H. E. Fish, Alabama to New Jersey.

War. Mach. R. T. Scott orders the New York revoked; detailed from Solace to hospital, Norfolk, for treatment.

War. Mach. G. J. Lovett, Milwaukee to Cheyenne.

War. Mach. T. J. Hayes, Cheyenne to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 25.—First Lieut. E. B. Miller detached Headquarters, U.S.M.C., to recruiting duty, Chicago, Ill., relieving 1st Lieut. B. A. Lewis.

Second Lieut. C. B. Vogel and A. M. Sumner qualified for promotion.

First Lieut. B. A. Lewis detached recruiting duty, Chicago, Ill., April 5, 1909; report April 12, to commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty marine barracks.

Second Lieut. W. F. Bevan to Washington, D.C., report to Lieut. Col. J. E. Mahoney, April 20, for examination for promotion.

MARCH 26.—First Lieut. H. Colvocoresses, retired, assigned to active duty, recruiting service, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. P. F. Archer, A.Q.M., granted leave of absence from March 29 to April 3, 1909, both dates inclusive.

MARCH 27.—First Lieut. T. H. Brown report to Colonel C. A. Doyen, Washington, D.C., April 13, 1909, for examination for promotion.

Capt. H. W. Carpenter appointed judge advocate of the general court-martial at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARCH 29.—Capt. A. S. Williams detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., April 8, 1909, to Philippines.

First Lieut. H. W. Stone detached marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 8, to Norfolk, Va., for passage to Philippines via U.S.S. Prairie and Buffalo.

Major W. G. Powell, A.P.M., detached 1st Brigade U.S. Marines, upon reporting Capt. R. B. Putnam, A.P.M., report August 1, 1909, to major general, commandant, Washington, D.C. Authorized delay of one month en route to San Francisco.

Second Lieut. C. H. Wells detached marine barracks, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., May 7, 1909, to Mare Island, Cal., for passage to Philippines via U.S.S. Buffalo.

Capt. S. A. W. Patterson, W. L. Redies and 1st Lieut. H. H. Kipp detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1909, to Norfolk, Va., for passage to the Philippines via U.S.S. Prairie and Buffalo.

Capt. R. B. Putnam, A.P.M., detached headquarters U.S. M.C., April 9, 1909, to Manila, P.I., via steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1909, for duty as brigade paymaster, relieving Major W. G. Powell.

MARCH 30.—Capt. F. L. Bradman detached headquarters U.S.M.C., March 31, 1909, to command marine barracks, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. D. P. Hall appointed aide-de-camp to the major general, commandant, from and including April 1, 1909.

MARCH 31.—Second Lieut. W. L. Burchfield qualified for promotion.

Second Lieut. J. R. N. Boyd detached headquarters U.S. M.C., to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Col. H. K. White detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., to U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment.

Col. C. A. Doyen and Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., appointed an examining board, marine barracks, Annapolis, Md., for the examination of a candidate for promotion to the rank of quartermaster sergeant (Pay Department).

S.O. 8, MARCH 22, 1909, U.S.M.C.

In order to replace ribbons for the various campaign badges, issued under S.O. 82, Navy Dept., June 27, 1908, which may have become lost, soiled or worn, commanding officers will cause requisition to be made on the depot quartermaster, U.S.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., for the number of ribbons required for such purpose, the same to be issued by the accountable officers to officers and men when required.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7, of the above mentioned special order, the issue of these ribbons, in excess of the allowance of one ribbon for each badge during an enlistment, will be charged to the marine at cost price. Officers requiring extra campaign ribbons may purchase them from the accountable officer.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

MARCH 26.—Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross and Engr. in-Chief C. A. McAllister ordered to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash., and other point on official business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

Capt. of Engrs. H. C. Whitworth retired from active service by direction of the President as of the 29th inst., and advanced to the next higher grade, that of engineer-in-chief, retired, for Civil War service.

Capt. D. P. Foley preparatory orders to command the Seminole.

Capt. P. H. Uberroth preparatory orders to command the Gresham.

Capt. J. F. Wild preparatory orders to duty at San Francisco, Cal., as relief of Senior Capt. F. M. Munger upon that officer's retirement.

Capt. K. W. Perry preparatory orders to command the Tuscarora.

Capt. W. E. Reynolds preparatory orders to duty as superintendent of construction and repair.

Capt. G. C. Carmine preparatory orders to command the Seneca.

MARCH 27.—Capt. S. M. Landrey granted leave until April 1, 1909.

MARCH 29.—First Lieut. W. A. Wiley orders of March 25th to the Morrill revoked.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover detached from the Gresham, ordered to the Mackinac, and ordered to conduct examination of candidates for cadetships at Chicago, Ill., on April 5, 1909.

Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, detached from the Windom, as of April 7, 1909, and ordered to command the Rush.

First Lieut. L. T. Cutter ordered to proceed to Trenton, N. J., on official business.

MARCH 30.—First Lieut. of Engrs. E. P. Webber granted six days' sick leave.

MARCH 31.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Maglathlin detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Perry.

Second Lieut. of Engrs. L. J. Ker detached from the Perry and ordered to the Yamacraw.

MARCH 31.—Capt. H. M. Broadbent granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension, and given preparatory orders to command the Androscoggin.

Second Lieut. P. F. Roach detached from the Apache and ordered to the Rush.

Second Lieut. R. C. Weightman detached from the Bear and ordered to the Apache.

The following promotions were confirmed by the Senate on March 29: Cadet Engrs. Charles Edward Sugden, Benjamin Curtis McFadden, Francis Ellery Fitch and Kurt Wolfgang Kraft to be third lieutenants of engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. C. G. Carmine. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. E. P. Berthoff. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

CHASE—At Arundel Cove, Md., out of commission.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. F. G. Dodge. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Capt. of Engrs. Willis Pedrick. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Senior Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. J. E. Reinburg. Arundel Cove, Md.

MACULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACINAC—Lieut. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. C. S. Cochran. New York.

MANNING—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At Nash Bay, Wash.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. B. L. Reed. Detroit, Mich.

NONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Newbern, N.C.

PERRY—Capt. F. J. Haake. Seattle, Wash.

RUSH—1st Lieut. A. H. Buhner. Seattle, Wash.

SEMINOLE—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

TAHOMA—Capt. J. H. Quinn. Baltimore, Md.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. P. H. Uberroth. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. At Galveston, Texas.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Rockland, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Arundel Cove, Md.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., March 31, 1909.

Mrs. Duncan Wood, who has been the guest of Miss Tucker in Lynchburg, has returned to her home in Portsmouth.

Victor Blue has returned to the Lynnhaven, Norfolk, from a visit to Richmond, Va. Capt. C. H. Lyman, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner Saturday evening on the U.S.S. Kentucky for Misses Bessie and Helen Crosby.

Mrs. Lyman chaperoned and others present were: Miss Mabel Hemingway, Miss Lalue Nichols, Ensigns Towers, Connor, Claude, Midshipmen Stewart and Hinkamp. Miss Natalie de Roussee Berry returned Tuesday from a visit to Annapolis. Capt. and Mrs. Gallup, U.S.A., and little daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. F. Wells, Raleigh avenue, Norfolk. Paymr. J. S. Higgins entertained at dinner on the Minnesota for Paymr. and Mrs. Hagner, Dr. and Mrs. Groves, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Morris, and Paymaster Hilton. Paymr. and Mrs. George G. Seibels and little daughter, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pettitt in Suffolk, Va., have returned to the Lynnhaven.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Montana entertained at luncheon Sunday for Miss Taussig, Miss Leonora Taussig and Miss Dorothy Kinkaid. The decorations were red and white carnations, and other guests were: Lieutenants Taussig, White, Graham and Finney; Lieutenant Commander Beach and Ensign Newton. Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Stanworth entertained at dinner at the Country Club Thursday evening for Miss Rogers, Miss Hitchcock, Miss Bessie Crosby and Paymaster Rogers. Mrs. Crose entertained at a most attractive bridge party Monday afternoon on the U.S.S. Richmond for Mrs. H. H. Christy. The band from the U.S.S. Franklin rendered a special program of selections from "L'Africaine."

Capt. Clinton Thurber poured and Mrs. Francis L. Chadwick served coffee. Other guests were: Meses. Kite, Dillingham, Bearss, Kinkaid, Heiner, Beach, McAlpine, Mitchell, Sharp, Page, Robards and Robinson; Miss Taussig and Miss Leonora Taussig.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., March 24, 1909.

Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickens returned last Saturday from a week's delightful visit to Del Monte, where they had joined Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas H. Stevens, who were their guests here a month or so ago. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Stevens plan to leave shortly for Southern California. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Ferguson, U.S.A., who have been occupying apartments on Pine street, San Francisco, have moved into their quarters at Fort Mason. Mrs. Joseph G. Murdock, wife of Captain Murdock, of the Rhode Island, left a few days ago for New York, where she is to join the latter.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Fred G. Coburn were the hosts at an informal dinner, followed by a theater party, last week, their guests being Lieut. and Mrs. Martin K. Metcalf, Miss Frances Ingervoll and Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans. Miss Cornelia Kempf has returned to her home in San Francisco. Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons and the Misses Susie and Pauline Persons are to leave for Philadelphia on April 10. A few evenings ago the Misses Persons were among the guests at a dinner at which Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commanding officer of the Lawrence, entertained aboard that ship. On Friday night the Bachelors' Mess was the scene of a large stag dinner, a welcome to Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., are visiting Paso Robles. Capt. Rush S. Wells, 14th Cav., has left for the Yosemite Valley to make arrangements for the encampment of the troops there this summer. The Misses Weston, daughters of Gen. and Mrs. Weston, were guests of honor at a large box party given at the Van Ness theater in San Francisco on Saturday, over which Mrs. John A. Darling presided.

Mrs. Clarence A. Carr made her house guest, Miss Robertson, of San Francisco, the motif for a delightful dinner last week, other guests being Paymr. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonnat. Miss Marie Gatewood, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood and Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Turner are now settled in their quarters at the marine barracks. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt is spending some time with her aunt, Mrs. J. C. Ayres, of San Francisco, having come to the coast to visit her father, Col. J. B. Rodman, U.S.A., retired, who has been seriously ill following a surgical operation. Mrs. S. H. Lawton has rejoined her parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Stacy Potts, at the Hotel St. Vincent, after

a short visit to San Diego, whither she went to join Ensign Lawton.

Asst. Naval Constr. Sidney M. Henry entertained at a stag dinner on Monday evening, March 22, a farewell to his brother officers of the construction corps. Mrs. Henry superintended the decorations and on the table was a tiny model of the collier Prometheus, in a sea of pale-blue forget-me-nots. The guests were Naval Constructors Henry T. Wright, Frank D. Hall, R. D. Gatewood, C. W. Fisher, Jr., Edward C. Hammer, Jr., and Fred G. Coburn. Constructor Henry will leave on March 31 for Bremerton. As Mrs. Henry's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, are to remain on the coast such a short time, Mrs. Henry and her small son will be their guest until they leave for Philadelphia and then join her husband.

The destroyer Farragut on her way to Magdalena Bay signaled that she was "reeeling off thirty knots an hour with ease," evidently attempting to break the record of the Whipple two weeks ago, when she maintained a speed of twenty-eight knots between here and San Pedro, making the trip in seventeen hours, one hour less than the schedule railroad time. The Hopkins and Preble are still here, to receive extensive overhauls. The collier Justin is taking on a large consignment of coal for Magdalena Bay to fill the bunkers of the Pacific Fleet. In an effort to have all work on the collier Prometheus, with the exception of the installation of her main engines, completed by July 1, an order has been issued for three shifts of men to be put to work on the ship.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, March 29, 1909.

On Wednesday last Lieut. Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., arrived at the Marine Barracks of this yard and took over the command from Col. Harry Kidder White. Colonel Kane is no stranger to the Portsmouth Navy Yard, as he was the post adjutant at Camp Long on Leavay's Island, under Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., now retired. Mrs. E. S. Bigler, wife of Lieutenant Bigler, U.S.M.C., left her residence in Kittery on Wednesday last for a visit to her relatives in Gettysburg, O. Lieutenant Bigler accompanied her as far as Boston.

The U.S. naval auxiliary Marcellus, for a long time in ordinary at this station, has been ordered into commission and will be ready for the crew to man her on April 8. After coaling she will go to Hampton Roads for further orders.

Chaplain Thompson and family have left here for a month's leave in the South.

FORT MONROE NOTES.

Fort Monroe, Va., March 31, 1909.

The little folks thought this an eventful week, for the birthdays of Master George Pence and Miss Helen Kimberly falling on the same day both entertained all the small children in the garrison.

Miss Laura Lewis, daughter of Major Lewis, is home for the spring holidays, from Vassar. Mrs. Matson has her cousin, Miss Harriett Connor, visiting her. She, too, is a Vassar girl. Mrs. Matson entertained at luncheon for her on Friday. Other guests were Miss Marian Townsley, Miss Laura Lewis, Miss Ann Kimberly, and Miss Bessie Kimberly.

Friday evening Mrs. Winston gave a musicale. Those invited were: Lieut. and Mrs. Tidball, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Townsley, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Captain Kephart. Mrs. Merriam's rich voice delighted her hearers and the piano solos of Mrs. Winston and Captain Kephart were most artistic. Saturday evening Major and Mrs. Lewis entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Masteller and Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln.

The Saturday night hop was a very small one. After the hop Captain Wheeler had a supper at the club for Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall had a club supper the same night for Captain Hall's sister, Miss Hall.

Lindsay, who is a guest at the Chamberlain, gave two beautiful dinners, one on Tuesday night and one on Friday. Her guests on Tuesday night were Misses Eleanor and Mildred Lindsay, Lieutenant Maynard and Captain Abbott. Her guests on Friday night were Miss Abbott, the Misses Lindsay, Captain Abbott, Dr. Peed, Dr. Collins, Dr. Warner and Lieutenant Maynard. Sunday night Captain Abbott entertained at dinner for Mrs. Lindsay, Misses Lindsay, Miss Abbott, Dr. Peed, Dr. Collins and Lieutenant Maynard.

Monday, the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. J. O. Johnson, when Mrs. R. P. Davis won the prize. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Rorebeck entertained three tables of bridge. Her guests were Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. McNeal, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Masteller, Miss Hall. The prizes, potted ferns, were won by Miss Abbott, Mrs. McNeal and Mrs. Wise.

The gas engine in the new Artillery School building was tested to-day by Mr. Chatagnie. Major and Mrs. R. P. Davis entertained Mr. Chatagnie at luncheon. Those asked to meet him were Capt. and Mrs. McNeal, Captain Shipton, of Fort Totten and Mr. Edwards.

Miss Laura Lewis entertained at a five hundred party Tuesday evening. Her guests were: Miss Meyers, of Norfolk; Miss Buller, Miss Hobart, Miss Connor, all from Vassar College; Miss Hill, Miss Abbott, Miss Townsend, Miss Bidgway, Miss Kimberly, Miss Ann Kimberly, and the Misses Cree, Captains Abbott and Seaman, Lieutenants Booth, Ruth, Goolrick, Porter, McKie, Geiger, Worcester, Martin, Thompson, Coulter, Gibson, Mr. Fen Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker entertained at dinner on Tuesday night for Mrs. Barton Myers and Miss Myers, of Norfolk, Major and Mrs. and Miss Lewis, and Miss Hobart and Mr. Fen Lewis. The Morning Bidge Club met with Mrs. McNeal this morning. Miss Biddle won the prize, an old English print. Mrs. Hase has invitations out for a bridge luncheon. Last night Capt. and Mrs. Abernathy entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Pence and Capt. and Mrs. Conklin.

A gloom was cast over the entire community by the death of Colonel Harrison. The removal of the family will be a great loss to the post.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., March 28, 1909.

Mrs. Tyler, wife of Lieut. O. N. Tyler, 4th Cav., arrived recently and is the guest of Mrs. Thomas Hanson.

Mrs. E. B. Smith, wife of Chaplain Smith, of Fort Jap, after a pleasant visit with Mrs. William Glasgow in El Paso, left last week for California, where she will spend a few weeks. Major W. C. Brown, 3d Cav., was a visitor in El Paso last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Miller gave a very pleasant dinner party at the Country Club last week in honor of Mrs. Orville N. Tyler.

Lieut. Charles W. Tillotson, 19 Inf., returned recently from San Antonio, where he has been since he accidentally shot himself through the arm several months ago.

Col. J. F. Huston gave a delightful stag party on St. Patrick's night. There were a number of prominent men of the city present and most of the officers. The 19th Infantry band, stationed on the porch, played most delightful Irish airs during the evening. Besides the officers of the garrison there were present: Major Joe Sweeney, Col. E. W. S. Neff, Alfred Sharpe, Judge James Harper, Judge Peyton Edwards, Major Fenel, A. P. Coles, John Wyatt, W. Hunter, Joe Williams, Zack White, Judge T. A. Falvey, W. L. Tooley, J. G. McNary, E. E. Neff, Waters Davis, Harry Potter and David Payne.

Lieut. Earl Paterson, U.S.R.C.S., was a visitor in El Paso last week. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Lawton are entertaining the latter's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Keves, of Detroit.

The officers and ladies of the garrison entertained at an informal hop Friday evening, but owing to the stormy weather only a few guests came out from the city.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 31, 1909.

Two meetings of great importance to the Navy Relief Society have been held recently at the Naval Academy, appointed by the Superintendent for the purpose of reorganizing the Naval Academy Auxiliary, which needs to be revitalized. The auxiliary began its existence in 1905, but owing to frequent changes in the official personnel it has lapsed as an organization. The first meeting occurred at the officers' mess on March 15, and was attended only by officers of the institution. At the instance of Captain Badger rules were adopted which place the auxiliary on a more permanent basis by providing for its automatic continuance.

The rules adopted require for the auxiliary a president who shall be the wife of the Superintendent for the time being; a first vice-president, who shall be the wife of the commandant of midshipmen for the time being; a second vice-president, who shall be elected by a majority vote of the executive committee; a secretary and treasurer, who shall be the chaplain of the Naval Academy for the time being, and an executive committee, to consist of two male and five female members. At the same meeting Mr. Inspr. Frank Anderson and Lieut. Frank D. Berrian, U.S.N., were elected to serve on the committee. The second meeting took place at the house of the Superintendent on March 22, and was attended by ladies of the Naval Academy. Captain Badger again explained the purpose of the society, and urged earnest work on the part of all present for its prosperity. The rules adopted at the first meeting were accepted and the remaining members of the executive committee were elected. They were: Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mrs. C. A. Doyen, Mrs. P. R. Alger, Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, and Mrs. H. H. Clark. The election of Mrs. Harry Knox, as second vice-president, followed.

The Navy Relief Society is engaged in a noble work. It has been a providence to many bereaved naval families, and is a charity worthy the patronage of all in sympathy with needy cases contingent on the loss of officers and seamen in the naval service.

The authorities have extended the leave of Midshipman Whitley Perkins, of the present third class, until Sept. 29, and acceded to his request that he be turned back into the next lower class. The authorities have accepted the resignation of Midshipman F. P. Regan, of the fourth class.

An address was delivered before the midshipmen Saturday night by Lieut. W. D. Wainwright, of the Department of Seamanship, on "The Experience of a Past Midshipman." His talk was interesting and full of anecdotes and he was constantly applauded.

Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester, U.S.A., of Washington Barracks, were the week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Danforth, U.S.N.

In a loosely played and uninteresting baseball game the midshipmen on Saturday defeated the deaf mutes from Gallaudet, 17 to 1. With the first few innings over Coach Fultz began to try out his new pitching squad. Anderson, Meade and Harris were each given a chance and were equally successful.

The annual custom of the presentation of Bibles by the American Seaman's Friend Society, of New York city, to the graduating class of midshipmen, was observed at the Naval Academy Chapel Sunday morning. The services were led by Chaplain H. H. Clark, U.S.N., and the presentation was made and the sermon delivered by Rev. McPherson Hunter, secretary of the society. The midshipmen choir, under Midsn. C. G. Green, leader, rendered one music. Midsn. Elmer DeL. Langworthy rendered a solo. Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman presided at the organ.

The handsome frame dwelling house in course of erection on the Severn river for Mid. Inspr. Clement Biddle, U.S.N., retired, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The origin of the fire has not been definitely ascertained. The building was being erected by Joseph Broadbelt and the exterior work was completed. Only last Friday Mr. Broadbelt took out a builder's risk on the structure for \$1,200, though his loss will be several hundred dollars greater than that. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop is planning to make a trip of inspection to the Naval Academy. Mr. Winthrop is in charge of the affairs of the Academy in the Navy Department and is much interested in the midshipmen.

The midshipmen defeated Maryland Agricultural College here Wednesday afternoon, March 31, by a score of 7 to 1, playing excellent baseball for so early in the season, despite the raw weather. Meade pitched five innings and allowed but one hit, a single. Wakeman, a new man, pitched the remainder and did not allow a safe one. Meade gave two bases, while Wakeman had a clean score on this point. After scoring singles in the third and fourth innings and doubling in the fifth, the Navy players ran the score up by making a trio in the seventh. Irwin singled, stole second, and was scored on Gillam's safe hit. Gillam stole second and went to third on Wilson's hit. Gillam scored on Jones' fielder's choice, and Wilson reached home on a like play. The Naval Academy line were: Irwin, c.f.; Gillam, s.s.; Wilson, 3b; Jones, 1b; Lange, 1.f.; Midgely, 2b; English, r.f.; Hambach, c.; Meade, p. and 1.f.; Wakeman, p.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 29, 1909.

Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., went to Chicago on Monday to act as best man at the marriage of Lieut. A. D. Chaffin. Lieut. Peter J. Hennessy, 15th Cav., has arrived here for duty. Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 20th Inf., has arrived here for examination for promotion and with his wife and little daughter is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, of the city.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodruff entertained with a hop-supper Friday evening in the basement of Pope hall, which was artistically decorated for the occasion. About fifty guests were present and music was played throughout the evening by the 13th Infantry band. Mrs. Migdalski, wife of Lieut. R. F. Migdalski, 12th Cav., left Saturday for Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., after spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, of the city. Major Gen. J. C. Road, of Australia, left here Sunday for Fort Bliss. General Road was the guest of Gen. and Mrs. Funston while here. A complimentary concert was given for him Saturday in front of General Funston's quarters.

With the lead of five points the Engineers won at the athletic contest here. The Engineers electrified the crowd by pulling the best tug-of-war team of the 13th Infantry in the short time of four seconds, which, it is thought, is a world's record. Great credit is due to Lieut. V. L. Peterson, E.C., coach of the team, and 1st Sergt. W. Willmont, captain of the team.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. McCleary, of Fort Caswell, N.C., announce the birth of a son on Tuesday, March 16. Mrs. McCleary was formerly Miss Agnes Wohlgemuth, of the city. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight was the honor guest at a party given by Mrs. Deems at her home in Independence, Mo., Friday. Mrs. Knight is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, while Lieut. Knight is in the Naval Academy. E. F. Ristine, T. W. Carrithers and A. E. Ahrends are here for examination for promotion.

Lieut. C. F. Thompson, 13th Inf., has returned from a short visit to Chicago. At a dinner given Tuesday evening to a few of his friends at the 13th Infantry mess, Lieutenant Thompson announced his engagement to Miss Laura Belle Jenks, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Jenks, of Berkeley, Cal. The wedding will occur May 10. Miss Jenks has been the guest of the Misses Fassett at Fort Leavenworth until recently, and was honor guest at a number of social functions.

The Spanish-American War veterans held a meeting, followed by a smoker, at the Times building Thursday evening. About fifteen new members were admitted to the club.

Mr. Clifford Pierce, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association here, will leave the Army work to become secretary of the Wichita, Kas., organization. He was very much pleased with his work at this post, but felt that he could not afford to allow an offer like the one at Wichita to pass. He

will be much missed here by the men, as he has been a good officer and well liked.

Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Wildman and party have returned from Council Bluffs, Ia., where they attended a house party given by Mrs. Wildman's mother. Mrs. Joseph Pingard has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. Taggart, of Omaha, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Jens Bugge have returned from a short visit in Council Bluffs, Ia. Major and Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler entertained the officers of the Engineer Corps with a charming hop-supper Friday evening in compliment to Mrs. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Miss George and Miss Hax, of St. Joseph, Mo. The floral favors were large bunches of violets. Mrs. Flagler is recovering from a serious illness of some months and received the guests informally. Mrs. W. G. Caples entertained at luncheon Saturday when the honor guests were Mrs. Lyon, Miss Lyon, Miss Hax and Miss George. Mr. F. E. Lynch is here for examination for a cadetship in the Revenue Cutter Service. Chaplain Swift, post librarian, is arranging Union hall for opening April 1 as a library for the enlisted men of the garrison.

FORT SEWARD.

Haines, Alaska, March 12, 1909.

Mrs. W. M. Rice, of Seattle, Wash., and Mrs. Flora Rice Oswald are spending the months of April and May with Mrs. E. E. Haskell, wife of Captain Haskell, at Fort Seward. Mrs. Rice is the mother of Mrs. Haskell, and Mrs. Oswald her sister.

The entertainment given by the Fort Seward, Alaska, Dramatic Club, on March 11, was a great success, and the program given, below shows something of the way winter is spent at that far northern post. The play was entitled "That Box of Cigarettes," a farce-comedy in three acts.

Characters.—Americus Vespucius Oldboy, a representative American citizen, Captain Hutton; Christopher Columbus Oldboy, his son and a backslider, Captain Haskell; Tom Darling, a nineteenth century hero, Captain Simonds; Freddy Blake, a "soph" and one of "the fellows," Mr. Reid; Miss Anastasia Bluebloodchaster (pronounced "Blacker," when you know how), a woman of mind and principle, Mrs. Haskell; Mrs. Christopher Columbus Oldboy, her niece, a foreign importation, Miss Davison; Molly Blake, another niece, not to be trampled on, Mrs. Reid; Phyllis Darling, not yet "out," but bound to be "in it," Miss Reynolds.

Act I: Scene, home of Miss Bluebloodchaster. Act II: Scene, Columbus Oldboy's flat. Synopsis.—Americus Vespucius Oldboy appears at the flat of his son, Christopher Oldboy, and is mistaken by Christopher's wife, Hilda, for Christopher's uncle. A moment later Molly appears and recognizes his real character and openly denounces him. The old man is at first ruffled and indignant, but subsequently relaxes and admires the pluck of this young girl. Tom returns Freddy's coat containing the box of cigarettes, but unfortunately drops them on the floor. At this moment Miss Bluebloodchaster appears and discovers same. This time old man Oldboy sizes up the situation and claims the cigarettes to shield both Tom and Fred.

Act III: Scene, same as Act I. Synopsis.—Freddy Blake and Phyllis Darling fix up plot to ensnare the old man and force him again to propose to Miss Bluebloodchaster after thirty years of silence. Molly has promised to meet the old fellow under the steeple on the first suitable occasion, and Fred smuggles the old maid there instead. The old man approaches from the rear and kisses her, and subsequently renews his former proposition of marriage, but stipulating that the anti-tobacco league activity must be discontinued, and that he must be taken with his tobacco or not at all. The old maid consents, and as another kiss lands on her cheek the children appear, much to the consternation of the older couple. Miss Bluebloodchaster forgives and forgets.

The play was given by request at Skagway, Alaska, March 13, under the auspices of the Elks.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, March 29, 1909.

The Misses Paulding entertained with a dinner and bridge Tuesday evening. Miss Alford won the ladies' prize, one of the late books, and Lieutenant Mitchell took the gentlemen's prize, a handsome deck of cards. Others present were: Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Gertrude, Nora and Betty Paulding, Lieutenants Mills, Bouton and Grieves. Tuesday evening Mrs. Alford gave an informal dinner for Mrs. Vandervliet, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Dent. Thursday afternoon the Five Hundred Club was entertained by Miss Betty Paulding. Mrs. Alford won the first prize, a book; the booby, a deck of cards, was won by Miss Naomi Nelson, and consolation, a hand-painted cake plate, was cut for and Mrs. McCammon took it Saturday afternoon the Sewing Club was entertained by Mrs. Mills.

Saturday evening Mrs. Miller entertained with a dinner in compliment to Miss Gertrude Paulding. Those present were the Misses Gertrude, Nora and Betty Paulding, Miss Ida Alford, Lieutenants Moorman, Mills, Bouton and Grieves. Mrs. French entertained the card club on Thursday afternoon. Miss Alford won a pair of silk stockings, Mrs. McCammon a piece of neckwear, Miss Edith Dent a box of stationery. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Faison gave a reception in honor of her guest, Miss Williams, of Washington, D.C. The Misses Paulding served tea and cocoa, Mrs. Gunner served punch, and Miss Naomi Nelson and Miss Ida Alford assisted.

The Friday evening hop was attended by most of the post people. Miss Hadley, of Sacket Harbor, a guest of Mrs. Nelson, was present, and Mrs. Nelson gave an informal hop-supper afterward. The Sewing Club was entertained by Mrs. Paulding on Saturday. The bachelors of the post gave an impromptu dance in Dodge Hall, and supper at the club. Those present were: The Misses Williams, Paulding, Alford and Nelson, Lieutenants Mills, Moorman, Bouton, Grieves and Dr. Slater.

Following the successful minstrel show, given by Co. C in Dodge Hall, the performance was repeated with a matinee and night production in the theatre at the opera house. It was well filled and the soldiers carried off the performances with much credit.

Lieutenant Knox has left to join his wife, who is visiting his mother in Fredericksburg, Va. Major Reichmann has returned after a prolonged absence on inspecting detail.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., March 27, 1909.

Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained the Reading and Sewing Club on Tuesday. Mrs. James B. Richardson entertained on Monday for the Bridge Club. Mrs. John C. McArthur won the honor. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, father of Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, 28th Inf., returned to the garrison on Saturday from New York, where he has been for the past few months. Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained on Wednesday afternoon at a luncheon and five hundred party in honor of her mother, Mrs. E. C. Howard, of Michigan. The rooms were tastefully decorated in violets and daffodils. Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman won the honor. Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser entertained on Sunday evening at supper for Miss Amy Shephard, Lieut. Max R. Wainer and Jesse C. Drain.

Mrs. J. M. Campbell, of New York, who has spent the winter with her son, Capt. John M. Campbell, 28th Inf., returned to her home during the week. Miss Welch, of San Antonio, Tex., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Faulkner, wife of Lieut. William S. Faulkner, 28th Inf. Mrs. Talbot, wife of Lieut. Samuel G. Talbot, 28th Inf., who has been ill at her home in South Carolina, has recovered and will arrive on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot have taken quarters No. 16 in the Infantry garrison. Mr. Somers Rhoades, of Chester, Pa., spent a few days as the guest of Lieut. Samuel A. Price.

The third informal hop was given Friday evening and a number of the younger social set of the Twin Cities were among the guests. Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith en-

tertained Sunday evening at supper for Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, of this garrison, and Capt. and Mrs. Sedgewick Rice, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell, Med. Corps, entertained on Saturday evening at a theater party in honor of Mrs. Howard, who is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. McArthur. Capt. and Mrs. John H. Parker arrived Saturday from Monterey, Cal. Lieut. Orville N. Tyler entertained on Wednesday evening at bridge. Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris were the hostesses for the Garrison Five Hundred Club on Thursday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler returned Thursday from Washington, where they have been the guests of Mrs. Koehler's brother, Congressman Daniel R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kas. Mrs. Henry C. Pratt entertained on Friday evening at dinner, taking her guests later to the hop in the Artillery garrison. Major and Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, of Virginia avenue, St. Paul, entertained on Tuesday evening at dinner for Major and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith and Major and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained on Wednesday at luncheon for Mesdames T. J. Rogers, W. S. Faulkner, C. C. Bankhead, E. Hunt, O. P. Robinson and H. B. Fiske, all of the Infantry garrison.

The 28th Infantry band made its first outdoor appearance since its return from Cuba on Thursday morning at guard mounting. The entire garrison turned out to welcome them. The band is under the leadership of Principal Musician John Weber, and is considered one of the best bands in the Army.

Several box parties were given on Saturday evening by the officers and their wives to see Miss Viola Allen in the "White Sister." Among the parties were: Major and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Croxton, Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur, Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Fiske, Capt. and Mrs. Haywood S. Hansell, Major and Mrs. F. P. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser and Lieut. H. L. Lowe.

FORT OMAHA.

Fort Omaha, Neb., March 29, 1909.

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton and his aide, Lieut. Troup Miller, one day last week made a very minute inspection of the post. The General and Lieutenant Miller took lunch with the commanding officer, Colonel Glassford, at his quarters.

Lieut. and Mrs. William M. Haskell gave an Orpheum party last Monday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Regina Farrell, of Albany, N.Y., sister of Mrs. Haskell, who will remain some time at the post. Among social affairs of last week was the informal tea given by Miss Eugene Whitmore at her home, 3905 Dewey avenue, in honor of Miss Florence Ridenbaugh, of Boise City, Idaho. Miss Amy Gardener and Miss Farrell. Other guests were: Misses Louise Kennedy, Hazel Ford, Frances Wessels, Carolyn Barkalo and Mary Galbraith, Mesdames Cornelius Gardener, W. C. Bennett, J. F. Gohn and William M. Haskell.

The regular informal hop was given in the post gymnasium last Friday evening and numerous dinners and suppers preceded and followed it. Col. and Mrs. Glassford entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller at dinner; Miss Ottala Nesmith's guests at dinner were Miss Gilmore, Miss Mahoney, Lieutenant Brown and Mr. Braden; Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell gave a supper for Miss Ridenbaugh, Miss Wessels, Miss Farrell, Miss Whitmore, Surgeon Robnett, U.S.N., Captain Chabldien, Messrs. Fowler, Paterson, Palmer and Schnor; Miss Louise Kennedy entertained at supper Misses Stevens, O'Neill, Olmstead, Messrs. Beaton, Cook, Low, and Gordon. Captain Chandler gave a dinner on Friday night in honor of Mrs. Wildman, of Fort Leavenworth, and Miss Hill, of Connecticut. The other guests were Miss Whitmore and Lieutenant Ware. Mrs. Alfred Clifton entertained the post bridge club on Tuesday afternoon. Those present were: Mesdames Glassford, Haskell, Nesmith, Kennedy, Misses Ottala Nesmith, Louise Kennedy and Farrell. The prize was won by Miss Nesmith. Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Galbraith gave a supper in honor of Miss Ridenbaugh, guest of Miss Mary Galbraith. Others present were: Miss Galbraith, Lieutenants Short, Nulsen, Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Hines. Wednesday evening Lieutenants Short and Nulsen gave a dinner in Miss Ridenbaugh's honor at Hanson's café. Friday she was the guest at the informal hop at Fort Omaha, and on Saturday afternoon Miss Whitmore gave a tea for Miss Galbraith and Miss Ridenbaugh; and the week of festivities was ended by a dinner given to these young ladies by Col. and Mrs. Gardener, of Fort Crook.

The family noted in a late letter as having small-pox at their residence close to the post have been greatly afflicted every member except the father is down with the disease; one of the last to take it was the young son, who has been employed in the Constructing Quartermaster's office at the post. This office was thoroughly fumigated by the surgeon and at the appointed time for the infection to show has passed there is general rejoicing among the employees.

Lieutenants Haskell and Ware, Captain Chandler and their over-night guests serenaded the several families along officers' row in the wee' sma' hours after the informal hop last week. Mrs. Oury, Miss Louise Kennedy, Mrs. Haskell, Miss Ottala Nesmith, Lieutenant Ware and Captain Chandler all entertained guests from the city over night on the hop night, a move in the right direction, as otherwise the dancing breaking up at eleven, given the guests but a short time before the last car passes for the city at midnight.

SAN JUAN.

San Juan, Porto Rico, March 23, 1909.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Howze, with Mrs. Howze and the children, arrived on the last trip of the Coamo and were met at the pier by Majors McFarland and Morrow and a number of other officers of the Porto Rico Regiment, who gave them a hearty welcome. San Juan society includes many friends of Col. and Mrs. Howze, and having settled down comfortably at Casa Blanca, they have resumed their old places in the social life of the island. Colonel Howze, on the day of his arrival, took over the command of the district, the regiment, and the post of San Juan, relieving Major McFarland, of the two former, and Major Morrow, of the latter. Companies A and B, of the Porto Rico Regiment, left on Monday for Cayey, where they will have their collective fire and will return to the post on Sunday. The target season just closed resulted in a large number of marksmen and sharpshooters, but only nine experts, among whom are Major Morrow and Captain Taulbee. The target range is to be turned over to the Marines for practice on April 1.

Capt. J. F. McGill has arrived to take command of the Marine Barracks, succeeding Capt. F. L. Bradman, who goes to Washington. Lieut. W. A. McNell, of the Marine Corps, has also reported for duty. Brig. Gen. J. M. Bell, retired, and Mrs. Bell, who have been here for several months, will leave for the States on this week's boat. Mrs. J. D. Robnett, with her children, left for New Orleans yesterday on the Arkadia. Paymaster Robnett will go to New York early next month to join the Connecticut, to which ship he has been assigned for duty and will be succeeded here by Paymr. Felix Holt.

Interest in golf continues unabated. The course at the post, while short—2,185 yards for nine holes—is a particularly "sporty" one, involving, as it does, two holes in the moat at El Morro and a difficult drive out of the moat followed by numerous very trying hazards. There are, however, a number of players, about equally divided between officers of the Services and civilians, who consistently turn in scores of fifty or thereabouts for a round. Colonel Howze showed himself a pretty fair golfer by making his third round in fifty-three, and the prediction has been made that with a little more practice he will be able to push Major Morrow for the honors, the latter having frequently covered the course in forty-five and once in forty-two. The record for the course is forty-one, made by Mr. Horace Partridge, Jr., a visitor from New York.

Miss Louise Van Natta, sister of Lieut. Thomas F. Van Natta, 8th Cav., who has been visiting the family of Hon. W. F. Willoughby, secretary of Porto Rico, has returned to New York.

The Infantry has been working out a number of interest-

ing problems along the coast under the direction and supervision of Major Morrow, and on April 5 the entire regiment will go out for a twenty-one days' march under command of Colonel Howze. Headquarters of the 1st Battalion and Companies C and D, now at Cayce, will start on April 2 for San Juan, where they will join the rest of the regiment, which will then go around the western end of the island to Ponce, on the south coast, and over the military road to San Juan, dropping the Henry Barracks garrison at Cayce en route. This will be the first regimental march the command has had and everybody will go except the sick and a small guard. The Solace stopped in for a few days last week on the last leg of her long trip from San Francisco to Charleston.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 30, 1909.

In honor of Miss Caroline Fowler Mrs. Ola W. Bell entertained a number of young friends at a house party this week. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. Bell entertained at dinner for Misses Helen and Hilda Hayes, Ann Kress, Millie Green and Caroline Fowler, of St. Louis; Lieuts. J. F. Walker, C. T. Blakely, G. H. Williams and C. A. Mitchell. After dinner the party adjourned to the mess hall, where skating and dancing were enjoyed, an excellent program being rendered by the depot band. Mr. Robert Turner was the guest of his brother, Capt. C. S. Soudard, on Friday. Miss Walker entertained informally after the skating Wednesday evening; those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, Miss Getty, Miss Elizabeth Getty, Capt. G. Soudard Turner and Junius C. Gregory and Lieut. Albert King. Miss Harriet Bradley spent the week-end with her parents, Major and Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley. Among those who enjoyed the performance of "Madame Butterfly" were Capt. and Mrs. Brewer and the Misses Getty.

With the arrival of spring weather the baseball enthusiasm has revived and the five recruit companies are busily engaged organizing teams which will compete for the post supremacy.

The post was saddened the past week by the very sudden death of little Edward Denegar, the only son of Sergt. and Mrs. Denegar. Edward was a very bright child and had endeared himself to everyone.

Capt. Francis J. McConnell was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robert N. Getty at lunch on Friday.

Chief Musician Frank Weber, of the depot band, has recovered from his recent accident and has returned to duty with the band. The tri-weekly parades have begun and will continue during the spring and summer.

Capt. G. Soudard Turner entertained informally after the weekly athletic meet, Friday evening, for Messrs. Kelton, White, John B. Turner, Rufus Taylor, Robert Turner, of St. Louis, and the officers of the post. Capt. Francis J. McConnell entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at the St. Louis Club on Wednesday evening in honor of Majors Henry A. Shaw, Henry C. Fisher and Alfred E. Bradley. Later the party attended the performance at the American. Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney entertained at a charming dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Forster and Capt. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer.

Col. and Mrs. Getty have taken the quarters recently occupied by Major Robert N. Winn, while their house is being equipped for the new electric lights. Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symonds had as their guests for luncheon on Friday Lieuts. J. F. Walker, C. S. Blakely, G. H. Williams and C. A. Mitchell. Mr. Robert Getty arrived this week to spend his Easter vacation with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Getty. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Forster entertained Lieut. C. S. Blakely and Lieut. G. H. Williams at dinner Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Mepharm, of St. Louis, gave a most delightful dinner Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. Bradley, Majors Shaw and Fisher. Horseback riding is much enjoyed now that the spring weather has begun. Miss Getty and Miss Harriet Bradley are among the enthusiastic equestriennes.

FORT LINCOLN.

Fort Lincoln, N.D., March 28, 1909.

The married officers and bachelors bowled their second match for a keg of beer Tuesday, March 9, and again the married officers carried off the prize. A few nights later the members of the garrison were asked to meet at Captain Simons' quarters and the prize was very much in evidence. Major Steedman and Lieutenant Page were absent at Missoula for several days on court-martial duty. On the night of their return Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott entertained Major and Mrs. Steedman and Lieutenant Page at dinner. On Monday night, March 15, Capt. and Mrs. Dale, Captain Simons, Captain Cooke, Lieut. and Mrs. McGinness, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Elliott and Lieutenant Bagby went to Bismarck to see "The Girls from Berlin." It was very good and every one seemed to enjoy it very much.

The golf course is nearing completion, and every day that the weather permits some members of the garrison were practicing. Nearly every one has or has ordered some sticks and the game will have many enthusiasts this year. If President Taft should ever make Fort Lincoln a visit we will be able to entertain him at his favorite game.

Friday evening, March 12, Lieut. and Mrs. K. S. Gregory entertained Mrs. Steedman and Captain de Funiak at dinner. Lieutenant Bagby left last evening on a month and ten days' leave, to be spent in Washington, Richmond and New York. Mrs. Wheat and son, Stanley, have gone to Fort Snelling, where Dr. Wheat has been ordered for temporary duty.

Captain Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. McGinness, Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory and Lieutenant Cook went in to Bismarck to see "A Stubborn Cinderella," the 25th, and speak very highly of the play. On the same evening the post basketball team defeated the strong team of Dickinson, the final score being 34 to 14. In a former game between these two teams the post team was defeated by a very decisive score, so the soldiers are very much elated over their victory, and by a great deal of practice and hard work have developed a very fast team. They expect to play the Valley City team April 7, and an excellent game is expected, as Valley City has about the strongest team in the state. The enlisted men gave another of their enjoyable dances Monday evening, March 22. Baseball is claiming a great deal of attention at present; all the companies have ordered outfits and the prospects of several excellent nines are very good.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 30, 1909.

The victorious fencing team received an ovation from their comrades on returning to West Point on Sunday evening, bearing the intercollegiate fencing championship for the second year in succession. The preliminary bouts were fenced on Friday evening at the New York Turn Verein, Lexington avenue and Eighty-fifth street, New York city, as were also the first bouts of the final series on Saturday afternoon. The final contests were fenced in the armory of Squadron A, Madison avenue and Ninety-fourth street, on Saturday evening. A concert by the Military Academy band, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, Band Section, was given on the evening of March 27. The program was thoroughly enjoyed, as was testified by the repetition of each number in response to enthusiastic encores. The concert was in Memorial Hall. "The Immigration Problem" was the subject discussed in the paper read by Mrs. Fieberger before the Ladies' Reading Club, on Thursday afternoon, March 25.

The news of the sudden death of Dr. J. H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, whose lectures on the "Beginnings of Civilization" have been so thoroughly enjoyed by the cadets and others at the post for several years, came as a shock to those who heard the lecture delivered at West Point on the very day on which Dr. Canfield met with the street-car accident, which was followed by apoplexy, and his death on March 29. The announcement of the sudden

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death of Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., retired, at Fort Monroe, on March 25, was likewise a shock to his friends at the garrison. His son, Cadet William C. Harrison, had been summoned home several days previously.

The cornerstone of the new cadet chapel was to have been laid on Monday afternoon, March 29, but the ceremony was postponed on account of the weather. Colonel Scott, who has been confined to his quarters for several weeks, is convalescing and has been out driving daily during the week. Col. Crosby P. Miller, of Washington, D.C., spent Monday at the post.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., March 28, 1909.

News of the death of Major E. H. Browne, 2d Inf., at Fort Thomas, Ky., inexpressibly shocked the 3d Battalion of that regiment stationed here. The first intimation of his sudden death was received in the printed order from regimental headquarters, which came by mail on Saturday. A telegram of condolence to the widow was at once despatched. Capt. George D. Freeman, Jr., 2d Inf., left hurriedly on Friday for Portland, Ore., where he was called by telegram to attend a relative who is seriously ill.

Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth, 2d Inf., entertained at dinner on Thursday. The Bridge Club met at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Bowman on Friday. Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, with a mounted detachment, was sent out on Thursday for a four days' expedition against sheep and cattle which are reported as being illegally pastured in large numbers on the eastern portion of the reservation, about twenty miles from the post. Lieutenant Caffery's brother, Edward, who has been his guest for some weeks, accompanied the party.

By reason of the absence of Captain Freeman and Lieutenant Caffery, and the fact that Lieutenant Kumpke was sick in quarters, the baseball game between the bachelor and married officers scheduled for Wednesday afternoon had to be postponed.

The garrison school course for officers wound up on March 25 by the examination in international law. All officers here who participated in the school passed creditably and now have the agony over until next fall.

Lieutenants Craig, Lynn and Fredendall left yesterday afternoon on a fishing expedition in the Bear Paw mountains. They remained out over night and returned to-day with a large number of mountain trout, two coyotes and a small bear.

A bowling tournament, under the auspices of the post exchange, will commence April 5, to decide the championship of the post. The equipment for the post telephone system has all been received at last and the work of installing the lines and phones will begin at once. A chemical fire engine has been supplied for the post for use during the dry season, when the water supply is frequently very low and often exhausted.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Warren, Mass., March 31, 1909.

Mrs. Frank S. Long, of Fort Revere, entertained on Saturday, the 27th, at a most beautiful bridge-luncheon. An immense bunch of red American beauties adorned the luncheon table. Mrs. Long's guests were: Mrs. Samuel E. Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Mrs. William Forse, Mrs. Francis H. Lomax, Mrs. Francis M. Hinkle, Mrs. William C. Davis, Mrs. Alexander G. Gillespie, and Miss Long. Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Forse each won a handsome white hyacinth.

Mrs. Grant Gillespie, of New York, is spending ten days with Capt. and Mrs. Lomax at Fort Andrews. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Lomax gave a farewell dinner for Dr. and Mrs. Luke B. Peck. Mr. Charles Mosley, of Boston, spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Lomax. Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett and family, of Fort Andrews, took lunch with Dr. and Mrs. Peck on Saturday, and that evening Capt. and Mrs. Matthews entertained Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Green, of Hartford, Conn., spent Saturday and Sunday at Fort Strong with their daughter, Mrs. Gillespie. Mrs. Alexander Schenck, of Baltimore, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Louis Guilmet, of Boston, spent Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. William C. Davis, at Fort Revere. Mrs. Mildred Pierce, of Fort Andrews, is visiting at Fort Monroe, Va.

Mrs. Samuel E. Allen and Miss Ethel Allen entertained at luncheon on Monday, the 29th, for Mrs. Hathaway and Mrs. White, of Boston, followed by two tables of bridge. The players were: Mrs. Long, Miss Lohg, Mrs. Forse, Mrs. Allen, Miss Allen, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hathaway and Mrs. Hinkle. An attractive prize was won by Mrs. Long.

Miss Ethel Allen is visiting friends in Boston. Miss Helen Toombs, of Wisconsin, is the guest of Mrs. F. M. Hinkle for a few days. Dr. Isaac Brewer took Sunday dinner with Col. and Mrs. Allen. A party of officers and ladies from the navy yard, including Rear Admiral Swift, the Misses Swift and Captain Fox, commanding the Wabash, called recently at Fort Warren.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, March 28, 1909.

Capt. H. D. Thomason, Med. Corps, Mrs. Thomason and their little daughter are now settled in No. 8, Captain Thomason having come to take the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Shepherd. Lieut. and Mrs. Reese, formerly in No. 8, have moved to No. 1, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter have taken No. 17, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall No. 24, while Lieutenant Lee has moved to the bachelor officers' quarters till the return of Mrs. Lee from Nebraska.

Major J. M. Arrasmith has spent a large part of the week inspecting the various companies of the Utah National Guard and has said some very complimentary things about the condition in which he found them. The Guard, which a year or so ago was in very unsatisfactory condition, has been brought to its present efficiency very largely through the work of the present adjutant general, E. A. Wedgwood, who as a captain of the famous Utah Batteries in the Philippines insurrection made a military record.

Col. and Mrs. Walter S. Scott entertained a few friends at a delightful dinner Friday evening before the hop, the affair being the first of a series to be given. The decorations were in red and white, and the guests were: Major and Mrs. Purviance, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. and Mrs. Conrad, Miss Louise Stubbledick and Lieut. E. B. Garey. A most delightful though informal affair was the hop of Friday night, when beside the people of the garrison a number of the young people from town enjoyed the event. Several informal suppers followed. Mrs. James M. Arrasmith entertained the Regimental Bridge Club last Tuesday at her

home, at the first meeting since the new organization was formed. Mrs. Edwin Butcher and Mrs. Buckner won the prizes, and after the game tea was served.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 1, 1909.

Mrs. Leonard Wood gave a birthday party on March 29 for her little daughter, Louise Barbara, who celebrated on that day her ninth birthday. The children of officers on the island were invited to the festivities, and nearly forty were present. Games of various kinds, with prizes, were engaged in during the afternoon and the children had a merry time. Later refreshments were served in the dining-room, where birthday cakes adorned with candles and other "good things" concluded the festivities.

Mr. Wada and Mr. Saki, members of a Japanese imperial commission now traveling in the United States, visited Governors Island on Tuesday, the 30th, and with several officers of the garrison were entertained at luncheon by Col. H. O. S. Holstead, the adjutant general, in the absence of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was on a tour of inspection.

A successful dance for the benefit of the ball team was given by the Fort Jay Social Club of the enlisted men of the 2d Battalion, 12th Inf., on Thursday evening of last week. A military ball by the battalion is scheduled for April 6, to be given at Tammany Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blaisdell, of Springfield, Mass., who have just returned from Jamaica, W.I., are visiting their niece, Mrs. Tracy C. Dickson, New York Arsenal. Miss Essie Lyon, of Meriden, Conn., was a guest last week of Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Adams. Cadets Criswell Garlington and Frederick Strong, U.S. Military Academy, and Mr. Philip Allison, of Cornell University, were visitors on the island last week.

On March 28 Col. and Mrs. J. N. Allison gave a luncheon for the Cornell fencing team, which consisted of Mr. Truman E. Fassett, Mr. Dario Espindola, and Mr. Philip W. Allison. The other guests were: Miss Byrne, Miss Isabella Gauld, of Smith College; Mr. Walter R. Jones, of New York, and Miss Allison. The table was decorated in red and white, the Cornell colors, with banners on the walls. In the afternoon an informal reception was held, to which the young people of the island and friends from New York were invited. Mrs. and Miss Forsough, of St. Paul, Minn., are visiting Col. and Mrs. Allison.

FORT WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Fort William H. Harrison, Mont., March 28, 1909.

The past week has been filled with pleasant things. Col. and Mrs. Mann entertained informally at a small dinner on Sunday and again at a chafing-dish supper on Sunday evening. Major and Mrs. Ford gave a very handsome dinner at the Montana Club in Helena, on Monday evening. The small white and gold dining-room was used and the table beautifully decorated with red and white roses. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Bolles, Capt. and Mrs. Schindel. The "I.T.'s" met on Tuesday at Mrs. Danne-miller's, and were joined by guests from town, who have become interested in the object of our society. Mrs. Mann entertained at a small but merry bridge game on Wednesday afternoon, with guests both from the post and from town. Delicious refreshments were served and two charming gifts were presented for the top scores to Miss Chessman and Miss Sizer, of Helena. The Bridge Club met on Thursday evening at Captain Schindel's with sixteen members present. A number of outside guests were invited for the midnight supper, which was unusually dainty and served at six small tables.

Mrs. Frank M. Smith, of East Helena, entertained at a beautiful luncheon of twelve covers on Friday at the Montana Club, in compliment to several of the post ladies, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Ryther and Mrs. Young. Mrs. Young entertained at a dinner of eight covers on Saturday evening. A pink color scheme was carried out in flowers and table decorations, and a suggestion of Easter was introduced by tiny "bunnies" who guarded the place-cards. Mrs. Young's guests included Capt. and Mrs. Bolles, Capt. and Mrs. Ryther, Capt. and Mrs. Schindel and Lieutenant Glade.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 22, 1909.

During this Lenten season the hops and large card parties have been discontinued and great enthusiasm is at present displayed for bowling. The Bowling Club meets in the post gymnasium every Friday night, and after the game small suppers are given at different houses. This informal entertainment is greatly enjoyed. On March 10 the Ladies' Five Hundred Card Club was entertained by Mrs. Lincoln. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gullion and Mrs. Hazeltine. On March 18 the club enjoyed the hospitality of Miss Mansfield. The Ladies' Reading Club met at Colonel Mansfield's quarters March 11. This has proved a pleasant means of recreation and study during the past winter.

The post-graduate essays have been read. Among those of special interest was that of Lieutenant Cullison, which was full of original suggestions for the betterment of the service of troops in the tropics.

After the recent bowling contests suppers were given by Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Lincoln. Colonel Morris, M.C., recently retired, and Mrs. Morris have taken a house in Stanton, Va., to superintend the education of their children, who are attending school there. March 17 Mrs. Lincoln entertained at a St. Patrick's Day lunch. The table decorations were daffodils and ferns. Among those present were: Miss Mansfield, Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Bell.

Lieutenant Chamberlain has gone on sick leave, which will be spent in Florida. Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Chamberlain, who have been spending the winter with Lieutenant Chamberlain, have left for their home in Detroit, Mich. Captain Johnston, aide to General Grant, was a recent visitor at the post in connection with plans for target practice. During the absence of Captain Price his family are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Harris.

Alpha.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., March 22, 1909.

Capt. Orville G. Brown, M.C., arrived at the post a few days ago to relieve Capt. W. H. Brooks, who has been ordered to Omaha for observation; this high altitude almost put the Captain out of business.

St. Patrick's night the enlisted men gave a very fine hop.

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The post hall was beautifully trimmed with the usual and appropriate colors. Musician Nagle had arranged a very pretty two-step of national airs, which Chaplain Smith illustrated with beautifully colored lantern slides of the different national flags. When the "Harp without the Crown" appeared there was the usual outburst of enthusiasm from all present, whether they were "Sons of dear old Erin" or not. This was one of the prettiest hops the enlisted men have ever given at this post. The commanding officer, Mrs. Brewster, and several officers and ladies of the post, were present.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 27, 1909.

The horse show has been the great event of the week. Society turned out en masse from town and post. Boxes were occupied by General Myer, Colonels Niles, Starr and Groble, Major Bundy, Captains Corey and Budd, Lieutenants Bristol and Nelson, and others and their guests. There was an exhibition of horse riding by the troops of L and K Troop of the 3d Cavalry, of whom there were about thirty. It was a revelation to many, and many narrow escapes of the daring riders furnished plenty of thrills. The troop was commanded by Lieut. George E. Nelson, 3d Cav.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Myer entertained at dinner in honor of Miss McChesney. Others present were Miss Berry, Miss Miriam Clarke, Miss Woodward, Capt. H. G. Bishop, Captain Austin, Lieut. Emory Smith, Bristol and Walker. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John L. Bullis entertained at the Country Club at dinner for Major Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee, Col. and Mrs. C. J. Crane, Mr. and Miss Tirrell, Mrs. Wint, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Reed Russell. They also entertained in honor of their guest, Miss Patch, at cards, inviting all the young people of the post.

Col. and Mrs. Crane have as their guest the niece of Mrs. Crane, Miss Kathleen Tirrell, of St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. George E. Nelson will entertain Col. and Mrs. Nelson, of Vermont, this week. The latest society organized is the new Post Sewing Club, which meets every Tuesday morning. Mrs. Fred Doyle will be hostess this week. Mrs. Brooke entertained the Thursday Morning Bridge Club this week, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward Glaze. Miss Warren entertained the Post Girls' Club at the residence of Lieut. and Mrs. Mortimer.

Mrs. Read, of Virginia, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. H. Read, Jr., 3d Cav., has returned to her home. Mrs. Clayton Compton, who has been the guest of her mother for the winter, will return to Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by her sister, Miss Edith Burbank. Lieut. Hemphill was the host of a theater party, supper served at St. Anthony. The party included Miss Gibbs, Miss Louise Gerard, Miss Rowale, Lieut. M. C. Bristol and Lemly, and the host. Mrs. Crane entertained all the girls from the three posts with a game of five hundred, and to meet Miss Tirrell from St. Louis. Miss Perry, Miss Patch and Miss Budd were the winners of prizes. Mrs. Churchill gave a paper chase in honor of Miss McChesney. All the men and maids that were invited are superb riders and it was a great success. An elegant supper was served afterward at the quarters of Mrs. Churchill.

The post turned out in full force to see the amateur minstrels given by some of the officers at the post gymnasium. Field day this week was greatly enjoyed.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 28, 1909.

Col. R. T. Yeatman, 11th Inf., arrived March 22, and is the guest of Major and Mrs. Blatchford. A garrison review was held March 22, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Foster. There were about 1,700 men in parade, presenting an imposing sight. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. Hirst Appel have returned after a very delightful visit to New York and Montreal. Captain Talbott, Lieutenants Watson and Weaver have been hosts at dinners very often for their friends in the garrison. March 21 they entertained in honor of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Appel and March 28 for Lieut. and Mrs. Barzynski.

Lieut. and Mrs. Emile V. Couter have taken quarters No. 4, one of the older sets. Mrs. John Howard is convalescing from a case of the mumps. Miss Shute and Miss Bastion have left for their homes in the East, after a visit to relatives on the post.

Mrs. Martyn H. Shute entertained at an informal tea, as a farewell to Miss Shute, March 26. Mrs. William Masi and Mrs. Kyle assisted the hostess. Among the guests were: Mrs. Appel, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Blatchford, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Barzynski, Mrs. Brunzell, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Bastion, Mrs. Cowin, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Errington, Miss Bastion and Miss Gill, of Cheyenne.

Mrs. George K. Wilson is the guest of friends in Pueblo, Colo. Lieutenants Dammiller and Van Horn are among recent arrivals. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Stanley Fuger are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter, March 18.

BORN.

FUGER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., March 18, 1909, a daughter, Frances Margaret Fuger.

RIDDLE.—Born at Tutuila, Samoa, Jan. 7, 1909, a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Riddle, to the wife of Lieut. William K. Riddle, U.S.N.

WALKER.—Born at Hong Kong, China, on Feb. 20, 1909, a son, to the wife of William Bradley Walker. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Major Thomas C. Goodman, of the Pay Department, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

GIFFEN—HODGMAN.—At Saratoga, N.Y., March 27, 1909, Midshipman Robert C. Giffen, U.S.N., and Miss Elsie F. Hodgman.

MCDOWELL—ELLIS.—At Clinton, Iowa, March 23, 1909, Lieut. Clyde S. McDowell, U.S.N., and Miss Marie Gertrude Ellis.

SOULE—PETTYGROVE.—At Brookline, Mass., March 24, 1909, Miss Olita Pettygrove, to Lieut. Charles C. Soule, Jr., U.S.N.

DIED.

BENNETT.—Died at Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1909, Chief Engr. Rudolph T. Bennett, U.S.N., retired.

BOOKER.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Jan. 28, 1909, Mr. Lewis B. Booker, brother-in-law of Capt. Frank H. Lawton, Sub. Dept., U.S.A.

CONVERSE.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1909, Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., of uremic poisoning.

FINLAYSON.—Died on Corregidor Island, P.I., March 18, 1909, Capt. John L. Finlayson, Phil. Scouts.

HARRISON.—Died at Fort Monroe, Va., March 25, 1909, Col. George F. E. Harrison, U.S.A., retired.

PERCY.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 31, 1909, Med. Insp. Henry T. Percy, U.S.N.

RICHARDSON.—Died at Paris, Texas, March 25, 1909, Prof. J. J. Richardson, father of Lieut. J. O. Richardson, U.S.N., and cousin of Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A.

RODENBOUGH.—Died at Easton, Pa., April 1, 1909, Mr. Joseph S. Rodenbough, brother of Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., retired.

SNOWDEN.—Died at Washington, D.C., March 29, 1909, Mrs. Adelaide Snowden, wife of Comdr. Thomas Snowden, U.S.N., suddenly, of cerebral hemorrhage. Funeral services at two p.m. Thursday, April 1, 1909, at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C. Interment at Arlington Cemetery.

WHITE.—Died at Jackson, Mich., March 21, 1909, Mr. George S. White, father of Lieut. G. H. White, 16th U.S. Inf.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The 7th N.Y., under command of Col. Daniel Appleton, made a splendid showing in a review, evening parade and regimental drill at the armory, on the night of March 31, before Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.Y., who began his military career in the 7th in 1858. In fact, it can be fairly said that the display ranks among the best indoor functions ever given by the regiment. General Austen had as his staff Major J. J. Byrne, Major W. I. Taylor, Capt. T. R. Fleming, Capt. R. N. Disbrow and Capt. P. Loeser, of the Coast Artillery.

The regiment paraded in its distinctive uniform, wearing white trousers, which greatly added to its fine appearance. The equalization made by Regimental Adjutant Falls was twelve commands of twenty-four files each, divided among the three battalions of the regiment, the battalion commanders being Majors Lydecker, McLean and Landon. The formation for review was in line of masses, and during the passage of the reviewing officer around the lines men could not have displayed greater steadiness than did the 7th, while in the passage all the companies passed in the most elegant form with the exception of several men being out of step in the last company of the 3d Battalion. After the passage the regiment formed line in beautiful shape for evening parade, the 7th N.Y. being the only regiment in the city to do so. The formation for review was in line of masses, and during the passage of the reviewing officer around the lines men could not have displayed greater steadiness than did the 7th, while in the passage all the companies passed in the most elegant form with the exception of several men being out of step in the last company of the 3d Battalion. After the passage the regiment formed line in beautiful shape for evening parade, the 7th N.Y. being the only regiment in the city to do so.

In 1884 the first presentation of the regimental cross of honor for long and faithful service occurred, consequently the parade of March 31, marks the twenty-fifth anniversary—but beginning in 1890 and thereafter in every fifth year a special celebration was arranged, which has become a custom of the regiment; therefore, in 1910 a demonstration with fitting honors to all recipients should be considered. Over 1,100 members of the Regular Army, Navy, Volunteers and National Guard who originally enlisted in the 7th Regiment have been awarded the cross. It is a significant coincidence that General Austen, who joined the regiment in 1858 as a recruit and who for over fifty years has been one of the most faithful of National Guardsmen of long service, and a type of man for whom the decoration was devised, should review the regiment on the twenty-fifth anniversary.

Among those who received the decoration were: Capt. J. W. Myers and L. J. Joscelyn, for 25 years; Capt. L. O. Fisk and Lieut. A. B. Wilson, for 20 years; Capt. T. Barron, Lieut. E. S. Coy, Lieut. B. Kipp and Comd. Sergt. W. L. Jaques, Jr., for 15 years; Gen. D. E. Austen, G.M. Sergt. C. W. Ford and H. L. LaFetra, for 10 years. General Austen, in a few words, congratulated the honor men on their faithful service and inspected the several lines.

Following this presentation Colonel Appleton put his command through a short regimental drill, executed in the most splendid manner, which of course brought the usual applause. The colors were dismissed with ceremony, and the regiment executed a special "present" to General Austen before dismissal. The reviewing officer and staff and a number of invited guests were then pleasantly entertained by Colonel Appleton and his officers, during which some interesting remarks were made. Colonel Appleton referred to the long career of General Austen, his demonstrated ability as an officer, and as one who could especially grasp the situation of what was needed for the National Guard without taking too much of the time of its officers and men. General Austen during his remarks paid the 7th a high compliment and said it had an individual pride which pulls altogether, which is not exactly found in other organizations. He referred to the many Regular Army officers who did not understand National Guard conditions, and the limitations of officers and men making up the force to which we refer elsewhere in this issue. He also spoke of the 7th as the leading regiment of the state, which for fifty years others had tried to emulate. Deputy Comptroller J. H. McCooley and Major C. E. Lydecker also made interesting remarks. Among the guests were: Gen. W. H. Kipp, Col. W. A. Stokes, 23d Regt.; Major O. B. Bridgman and Captain Williams, Squadron A; Capt. C. E. True, 71st Regt.; Capt. C. A. Smith, 13th Regt., and Maj. Hugh Hastings.

It is expected that Major Gen. Leonard Wood will review the regiment on April 15.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Lieut. Col. Louis D. Conley, of the 69th N.Y., recently commissioned and sworn in, assumed active command of the regiment on March 29. He will probably arrange for a review of the command on or about April 24. Co. D, Capt. John P. Everett, held a highly successful smoker at the armory on the night of March 27. There were singing and recitations and some interesting boxing exhibitions, etc., and it was one of the most successful company events ever held in the armory.

The annual dinner of the Old Guard Association of the 12th N.Y., will be held at the Gerard, 123 West Forty-fourth street, on Wednesday night, April 21, at 7:30 o'clock, and the event promises to be a great success. The tickets are \$2 each. The committee in charge includes Gen. D. E. Sickles and Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.A., Col. George R. Dyer, Heman Dowd, H. W. Ryder, and Thomas Denny, Major C. S. Burns and Capt. E. C. Smith.

In the 12th N.Y., 1st Lieut. H. T. Ashmore has been unanimously elected captain of Company E, and 1st Lieut. F. J. Foley has been unanimously elected captain of Company F. The companies should be in good hands, as both of the new commandants are known as competent young officers.

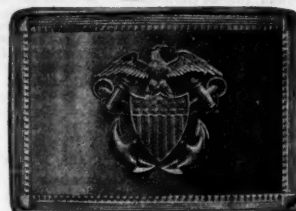
Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard will review the 9th Regiment, under command of Colonel Morris on Friday night, April 16. The General will review the 22d Regiment, Colonel Hotchkiss, on Monday night, April 12.

The proposed trip of the 23d N.Y. to Boston next June has been abandoned. A review of the regiment will be held on Saturday night, April 17. First Sergt. George M. Stoll, of Co. K, has been unanimously elected second lieutenant. He has an excellent record.

Colonel Rutledge, 18th Infantry of Pennsylvania, whose commission as commandant expires by limitation on May 8 next, will not be a candidate for re-election. Colonel Rutledge has stated that his health and his business now require all of his attention and referred to his long active service of thirty-three years as one of many sacrifices on his part. When it was seen that the colonel's decision was final, the officers at once tendered the nomination of Lieutenant Colonel Bigger, and upon his declination Major Kearns, the senior battalion commandant, was named. The latter also declined and it was then decided to offer the colonelcy to Colonel Logan, commissary general, staff of the Commander-in-Chief. On the evening of May 4, the officers of the regiment will entertain Colonel Rutledge at a banquet, at the Hotel Schenley.

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clined and it was then decided to offer the colonelcy to Colonel Logan, commissary general, staff of the Commander-in-Chief. On the evening of May 4, the officers of the regiment will entertain Colonel Rutledge at a banquet, at the Hotel Schenley.

"Mercer county, N.J., and the 2d Regiment, N.G.N.J., have been highly honored in the appointment of Lieut. Col. David M. Flynn, as inspector general of rifle practice," writes a correspondent. "Colonel Flynn, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Princeton, is probably the youngest officer in the National Guard of New Jersey to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel. He is only thirty-three years of age, having been born in Princeton in 1876. In the Guard, as well as in business life, Colonel Flynn has come up from the ranks. He was one of the moving spirits in the organization of Co. L, of the 2d Regiment, which has distinguished itself on the rifle range at Sea Girt.

Adjutant General Brigham, of Massachusetts, has issued orders establishing a progressive system of armory work for the Infantry, Light Artillery and Cavalry, and says: The commander-in-chief desires the militia to learn how to meet the requirements of the march, bivouac and combat, and how to care for themselves under service conditions. These are the important things to be taught in military training. Nothing else is of any account except as it contributes to efficiency along these lines. There are certain exercises and drills which can be practiced indoors, and which are recognized as indispensable prerequisites for field service. Training in these exercises and drills makes for discipline and unity of action; they have no other practical value. Much military information can be imparted to the militia in armories by lectures and talks upon field service. Such information is valuable if followed by practical work."

The annual athletic championship competitions of the Military Athletic League of the United States will be held in the armory of the 13th Regiment, Sumner and Jefferson avenues, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Saturday night, April 24, and an evening of rare sport is promised.

The following are the new officers of the New England Military Rifle Association: Brigadier General Cole, A.G. of Connecticut, president; Brig. Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, Brig. Gen. Jason E. Tolles, Col. Elliott C. Dill, Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, Brig. Gen. James G. White, Col. J. Gray Estey, vice-presidents; Major John M. Portal, secretary and treasurer; Capt. A. G. Reynolds, auditor. The competition will take place at the Bay State range, Wakefield, Mass., July 26 to 31. The following is the competition committee: New Hampshire, Gen. Harry B. Cilley, Gen. Jason E. Tolles, Major Arthur F. Cummings; Vermont, Major H. Edward Dyer, Capt. Harrold M. Howe; Massachusetts, Gen. James G. White, Col. John Caswell, Capt. A. G. Reynolds, Capt. Stuart W. Wise; Maine, Col. E. O. Dill, Major John J. Dooley; Rhode Island, Gen. H. S. Tanner, Major Howard D. Wilcox; Connecticut, Major E. L. Isbell, Capt. Earl D. Church.

The commanding officers, C.A.C. and 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Connecticut N.G., are directed to parade their commands, by company, during the months of April or May, 1909, at the rifle ranges nearest their respective stations, for one day's instruction in rifle and pistol practice. Troop A, Cavalry, and 1st Separate Company will each parade for one day's instruction in rifle and pistol practice, during the month of April or May. The C.O., Battery A, Field Art., is directed to parade the battery, by platoon, one day during the month of April or May. The 1st Company, Signal Corps, will parade for one day's duty in April or May. The Hospital Corps will parade for one day's duty during April or May, by detachment under command of a medical officer, for such duty as may be for the best interests of the service. The C.O. of the naval militia will order such duty afloat or ashore, as he may deem to be for the best interests of the service.

The 7th N.Y. had a very interesting set of games at the armory on March 27. Some of the events were very closely contested. The 352 yards handicap run, in heavy marching order, which resulted in a dead heat for first place between W. F. Werneken and H. R. Houghton, both of Company H. The point trophy was won by Company E by a comfortable margin. As usual at these affairs of the 7th a large crowd attended. Despite the long program, the events, owing to the excellent management, followed one another in such rapid succession that the hall was cleared by 10:30 o'clock.

Colonel Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has appointed 1st Lieut. James Eben captain of Co. E, and 2d Lieut. F. L. R. Satterlee first lieutenant of Co. E of the 71st N.Y. These are the first appointments of line officers in the regiment under the clause in the Military Laws of the state permitting such, and it is believed will work to decided advantage. Both officers have excellent records. Lafayette Post, G.A.R., has vacated its quarters in the 71st armory, because they were needed for the new companies. The post has been provided with quarters in the 69th Regiment armory.

Capt. George L. Kemp, of the 13th N.Y., senior captain in that command, who has been unanimously elected major, first joined the 13th as a member of the 71st N.Y. in 1885, and after completing his enlistment in that command joined the 13th as a private in Co. G, March 3, 1892. He served as captain in the war battalion of the regiment in the Volunteers in 1898.

A new company, to be known as the 33d, was mustered into the 8th N.Y., March 29. Great care was taken in the medical examination in order to get men fit physically for the heavier duties of coast artillery. It is very difficult to secure the desired recruits, however. Former Capt. S. G. Teets commands the new company.

Col. Edwin W. Hine, 5th Inf., of New Jersey, was ordered by Governor Foran April 1, to assume command of the 1st Brigade until further orders, vice Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell, retired, effective March 17, 1909.

A group of officers of the New York National Guard the other evening were discussing the military law upon which an officer of the National Guard can be retired, and as there

were so many different opinions and no one knew who was right, we give the law in brief: Any officer may be placed on the retired list upon reaching the age of sixty-four years. Any commissioned officer who has served in the same grade for the continuous period of ten years, or in the military or naval service of the state as an officer for fifteen years, may be retired. Any commissioned officer who has become disabled and incapable of performing the duties of his office shall be retired.

Major General Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, under date of March 20, has issued a suitable reprimand to Lieut. Tom P. Dilkes, of the 9th Regiment, who was found guilty of abandoning his guard without authority and of making improper statements about his immediate commanding officer while on duty at Fort Wadsworth in 1908.

Co. A, of the 12th N.Y., will hold a military tournament at the armory on May 8. Major Wilcox, of the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut, will review. In the athletic games of the regiment, to be held at the armory on April 21, the events open to the A.A.U. are sixty-yard handicap, and 440-yard and 880-yard novice races. There is a 600-yard handicap and one-mile relay, M.A.L., two-mile special A.A.U., and for members of the 12th Regiment there is 60-yard handicap, a 440-yard novice and 12-pound shot put.

The following are announced as the figures of merit of each organization of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of February, 1909, based on drill reports of the month: Hospital Corps, 89.84; Signal Corps, 93.47; Cavalry, 97.85; Field Artillery, Battery A, 86.05; Coast Artillery Corps, 87.09; 1st Infantry, 93.78; 2d Infantry, 97.21; Separate Company, 95.16; Naval Militia, 86.22.

The members of the Old Guard of New York, who supported ex-Major S. Ellis Briggs for the position of commandant against the regular ticket, made a clean sweep at the annual elections on March 17 and the entire Briggs ticket was elected. Officers chosen, in addition to Major Briggs, are: Company A: F. H. Clement, captain; R. L. Luckey, first lieutenant; Byron Alger, second lieutenant. Company B: George E. Conley, captain; W. A. Damer, first lieutenant; S. H. Byron, second lieutenant. Company C: James P. Wenman, captain; H. Siefke, first lieutenant; M. I. Fox, second lieutenant. After the election the commissary department furnished an unlimited supply of rations to both parties, and there was a regular love-feast, from all accounts.

Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, U.S.A., retired, and Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, 5th U.S. Field Art., have been busy making the annual inspection of the various organizations of the Minnesota National Guard, which began on Feb. 17 and will not be concluded until April 17.

Capt. William R. Sample, 3d U.S. Inf., will begin the annual inspection of the Washington National Guard on April 12.

The organizations of the Iowa National Guard will go into camp for the year 1909 on the dates given below. The number of days and places where encampments will be held will be published in subsequent orders: 53d Infantry, July 21; 54th Infantry, Aug. 23; 55th Infantry, Aug. 5; 56th Infantry, Aug. 18.

The annual encampment of the Nebraska National Guard will be held at the State Rifle Range, near Ashland, Neb., July 19 to 30, inclusive.

12TH NEW YORK.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

The 12th N.Y., under command of Col. George R. Dyer, in a review, evening parade and regimental drill, before Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador to the United States, at the armory on the night of March 27, certainly did itself proud, and it was among the best displays, all things considered, the regiment has ever given. A very large audience was present, every available seat being taken while several hundred persons had to stand.

It was the first review ever taken by the distinguished Russian diplomat, and he appreciated the honor most highly, and showed the most marked interest in the function, while the Russian Military Attaché, Col. Baron de Bode, in full uniform, watched the evolutions of the evening with the eye of the trained soldier, and expressed no unfeigned astonishment at the marked steadiness, the snap and precision of movement displayed by this well-known body of citizen soldiers. There was no preparatory drill for the event, yet everything ran off like clockwork, and the many new officers, recently commissioned in the regiment, made its fine showing all the more praiseworthy.

The regiment was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files, formed in three battalions, the battalion commanders being Majors Burr, DeBussy and Foster. When Capt. A. D. Porter, the regimental adjutant, reported the formation of the regiment to Colonel Dyer, it was as soldierly a looking body as one could wish to see. Lieut. Rutherford Bingham, of the 12th, was detailed as an aide to Colonel de Bode, who accompanied Baron Rosen, and marched with the reviewing party around the lines. Lieut. Bingham, during the evening, explained many details of interest to Colonel de Bode.

After the review, there was evening parade, which was followed by a regimental drill, the latter being of exceptional merit. Some of the movements were executed in double time. It is sufficient to say that all three events rank among the best seen this season, and from the newest officer to the newest man all were their better. At evening parade the band played the Russian national anthem, followed by the "Star Spangled Banner."

At the conclusion of the drill Co. B, Capt. William E. Downes, was ordered to the front, where it was formerly presented with the Jones Trophy, and the Regimental Rifle Association Trophy, for shooting in armory contests. Co. A, Capt. C. S. Wadsworth, was also ordered to the front and who presented with the Leonard Trophy for shooting. Baron Rosen making both presentations, and praising the skill of both companies. Company A paraded thirty-two files when it marched out.

After an interesting grand march, led by Colonel Dyer, the special guests were pleasantly entertained by the officers of the 12th. In some remarks to the officers Baron Rosen said in part:

"I am profoundly impressed with the exhibition I have witnessed this evening, and esteem most highly the great courtesy extended to me. What impresses me mostly is the spirit which prompts the officers and men to volunteer their services, and without pay, to strengthen the arm of the government, and act as a reserve force to keep law and order. It is a great demonstration of the patriotism of the young men of your country, as evidenced at what I have witnessed to-night, and the future of your country is safe in the hands of such patriotic men."

Colonel de Bode, in conversation with a representative of the Army and Navy Journal, said:

"That citizens from the office and workshop can show their patriotism by performing military duty, and yielding up their time free and reach such proficiency in drill as I have witnessed to-night, is little short of marvelous. To see Colonel Dyer drill his command so easily in such a small hall, and the quick response of the officers and men to his commands without the slightest confusion, is simply wonderful. I should have supposed the 12th was a regiment of the Regular Army did I not know otherwise, and your National Guard system of training citizens is certainly wonderful. I have seen many fine military bodies, in the open, but in this indoor review the attentiveness and steadiness stands equal to the best I have seen elsewhere. Colonel Dyer should be very proud of his regiment, which I have no doubt he is."

Among the many invited guests were: Col. E. K. Austin, Major David Banks, Jr., J. J. Byrne, F. W. Ward, Capt. C. Wylie, Capt. W. R. Fearn, of the N.G.N.Y., and many persons prominent in society.

47TH NEW YORK.—COL. H. C. BARTHEMAN.

"Veterans' night" at the armory of the 47th N.Y. was celebrated on the night of March 27 by a review by Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, in which the regiment, under command of Colonel Bartheman, made a highly creditable showing. The armory was crowded with spectators, and previous to



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the military ceremonies the regimental band gave an enjoyable concert. General Roe's staff included Lieutenant Colonels Ladd, Hurry, Sterns, Bunnell and Captain Vanderbilt. Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy and staff were also present.

Following the drill Capt. Cortland St. John, of the Veterans, presented to Pvt. George Neill the recruiting badge. Neill secured fifty-five recruits for the regiment during the past year. Co. K, Captain Maxfield, received the team junior marksmanship prize, the senior marksmanship prize, and also the figure for general merit. After the exercises the reviewing officers and other invited guests were entertained by Colonel Bartheman. Dancing followed until a late hour.

NAVAL MILITIA AND GUARDSMEN DRILL.

Despite the stormy night, the armory of the 23d N.Y., on March 25, was crowded with spectators to witness the joint review and drill of Co. K, 23d N.Y., Capt. Edwin Codet, and the 1st Division of the 2d Naval Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Walter R. Griffith. The large audience was fully rewarded for braving the inclement weather, for the exhibition was of particular interest and merit, and the large audience showed its enthusiasm by hearty and frequent applause.

The two commands united for the review, each being divided into two companies, forming a provisional battalion of four companies, with the two companies of naval militia on the right, under command of Lieut. Arthur W. Cohen and Ensign Frank R. Lackey, the two commands of Company K being commanded by 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Pierce, retired, and 1st Sergt. George M. Stoll. Captain Codet was in command of the battalion as acting major. Ex-Major Charles E. Waters, a former captain of Company K, acted as reviewing officer and had an honorary staff of ex-captains of the company, consisting of H. H. Hognins, Darwin R. Aldridge, A. C. Saunders, A. F. W. Stone, ex-Lieut. Col. Charles G. Todd and Major William DuBois. Some forty veterans of the company in full evening dress also paraded with the reviewing party.

After the review Company K, gave a fine exhibition drill under command of Captain Codet, and then the naval militia, under command of Lieutenant Griffith, gave a splendid drill, equipped as a landing party with artillery. Blank ammunition was used, and the men under Lieutenant Griffith certainly deserve high praise for the splendid exhibition they gave, which was the result of the careful and intelligent drill work imparted by Lieutenant Griffith.

An interesting individual competition for the veteran medal followed in which some forty men entered. The judges were: Capt. L. W. Stotsbury, 7th Regt.; F. O. Harriman, 12th, and Richard B. Dawson, of the 23d. They had hard work in picking the winner of the prize. Twelve of the men were eliminated after the first test in the manual of arms. Others were eliminated gradually until only Sergts. Charles E. Bell and George C. Douglass remained, and it was hard work to determine which was the best, so proficient were both men. It was finally decided that Sergeant Bell was entitled to the medal, because Sergeant Douglass in executing a "charge bayonet," extended his thumb along the barrel of the piece. Dancing followed the competition, while the veterans, visiting officers and other invited guests were entertained pleasantly at a collation.

CONNECTICUT.

It required fifteen ballots to elect a major of the Connecticut Coast Artillery at Bridgeport on March 17. Col. Gilbert L. Fitch presided and forty-eight officers took part in the voting. These were the candidates nominated: Capt. J. A. Hagberg, Norwich; Capt. Cyrus E. Ryder, Danbury, retired; Capt. David Connor, New London; Capt. Edward E. Rogers, New London; Capt. Frederick G. Smith, Greenwich; Capt. Edward P. Weed, Norwalk, and Capt. Louis J. Hermann, Bridgeport. Starting with only seven votes on the first ballot, Captain Hermann, who commands the 11th Company, steadily gained, and on the fifteenth ballot had thirty votes to eighteen for Captain Hagberg, the oldest captain in the corps. Captain Smith withdrew on the fourteenth ballot, most of his strength going to Hermann. Though the contest lasted three hours, the best of feeling prevailed.

The corps is getting excellent instruction from Lieut. J. A. Pratt, U.S.A., who spends at least one week with each command. The corps has built at its own expense and with its own men the apparatus necessary for this instruction.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

OUT OVER TIME.—The Assistant Comptroller has just rendered a decision that a service of one or more complete enlistments and honorable discharge, even prior to May 11, 1908, will entitle you, on re-entry into the Service at this or a future date, more than three months after discharge, to be rated as of the second enlistment. This removes the seeming partiality referred to in our answer to A. E. S., on page 856, March 27.

A. G.—The sergeant is on the list, within the first twelve. There is at present one vacancy.

CAREFUL READER asks: Is a retired Army officer not on active duty entitled to light and heat from the government or commutation thereof if not furnished by the government? Answer: No; see A.R. 1047, as to his privilege of buying fuel at cost from the Q.M., where it is convenient to do so.

F. C. A.—Your five months' Volunteer service in 1898, not being followed by a re-enlistment within three months, you cannot count in computing your pay status. Your continuous service from June 17, 1899, to May 11, 1908, amounted to 8 years 10 months 9 days, which would place you in your third period on May 11, 1908, in conformity with the law of that date.

JULIA B.—The bill, H.R. 1475, Mr. Madden, aims to remove all desertion charges from the muster rolls of soldiers of the Civil War who served for 90 days or more, and if the alleged deserter be dead, his widow or minor children to be given a pensionable status. We believe general sentiment will be against such a bill. No action will be taken upon it at this session.

H. D. B. asks: Enlisted Aug. 9, 1904; discharged Aug. 6, 1907; re-enlisted Oct. 7, 1908, in the 19th Infantry. What monthly pay am I entitled to? Answer: \$18. See first answer in this department.

T. B. asks: Enlisted March 10, 1899; discharged March 14,

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1902: re-enlisted April 21, 1902; discharged April 24, 1905; re-enlisted June 3, 1905; discharged July 16, 1908. In this last enlistment was in confinement awaiting trial by G.C.M. from June 2 to July 16, 1908. Order publishing my sentence of six months' confinement was dated July 16, the same date I was discharged. Was released from confinement Jan. 15, 1909, and handed my discharge dated July 16, 1908. Re-enlisted Jan. 25, 1909. Qualified as first-class gunner Dec. 11, 1906. (1) Am I allowed the usual three months in which to re-enlist to receive the benefit of continuous service from the date of my release from confinement, the same as I would had I been discharged on June 2, 1908? Answer: You were discharged July 16, 1908; re-enlistment must have been within three months of that date to get benefit of prior service and to hold qualification as gunner. (2) What enlistment period am I now in? Answer: Second. (3) Am I entitled to pay as first-class gunner? Answer: No.

T. J. E.—In the ninth year of continuous service and with expert rifleman qualification the corporal of Cavalry should draw \$27 and \$5, \$32. When he re-enlists he will enter fourth period, with pay \$3 more.

W. P. S. asks: (1) Enlisted Jan. 21, 1901; discharged Jan. 20, 1904; out until enlistment of March 3, 1906. Am I entitled to re-enlist? pay? Answer: No. (2) What is my pay as corporal and gunner? Answer: \$21 and \$3, \$24.

A PRIVATE asks: Served March, 1901 to March, 1904; February, 1906 to February, 1909. Upon re-enlisting within three months of last discharge, am I entitled to bonus? Answer: Not if in accordance with Comptroller's decision referred to above in "Out Over Time" you enter third period.

W. H. S., NORFOLK, asks: Can a deserter from the Navy purchase an honorable discharge, same as any other seaman? Answer: No.

W. J. McD.—Your service, 1893 to 1902 counted as one period when you re-entered the Service in September, 1908, so that you are now in your second period.

C. L. W. asks: I was discharged Sept. 13, 1908; applied at recruiting station for re-enlistment, was accepted and sent to Fort Slocum, N.Y., Dec. 5, 1908. In the examination of my eyes, so much time was used up, that, before the authority for my re-enlistment was received, I was one day over three months, making said date, Dec. 14, 1908. Am I entitled to bonus? Answer: You enlisted for the Infantry at Lewiston, Me., Dec. 8, were sent to Fort Slocum Dec. 10. The delay in the examination of your eyes is not understood and will be inquired into. If the facts are as you state there is no help for the matter. You would lose the bonus. You seem to have offered yourself for enlistment soon enough, and it is to be presumed you told the officers that you desired to re-enlist within the three months' period.

J. McD.—We make your service to April 13, 1908, 25 years 1 month 9 days; add 8 months 19 days for actual service in Cuba.

CONSTANT READER asks: I served in Mindanao, P.I., from January, 1901, to November, 1903, being ordered down from Manila; I was issued a Philippine campaign badge. Is there any order that allows me a Moro campaign badge in addition? I took part in some campaigns around Camp Vicars with General Pershing. Answer: The badge for the Moro campaign being the Philippine badge, which you already have, you are not allowed another.

J. H. R.—Continuous service since Oct. 2, 1890, would have given you on May 11, 1908, the date of the new pay law, 17 years 7 months 9 days, which would place you in your sixth enlistment period.

SUBSCRIBER.—For your nine years' service you should wear three pairs Artillery service chevrons, provided the last enlistment was in the Artillery arm, as were the others.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Except for unforeseen contingencies, Troops I and M, 3d Cav., will stay at their present station for two years yet.

W. W. H. asks: (1) When will the next transfer of Coast Artillery Corps be made to the Philippine Islands? (2) When will the Coast Artillery be sent to the Hawaiian Islands to occupy the new fortress now being constructed there? (3) When will the 107th Co., C.A.C., be transferred from Fort Preble? (4) Is there any chance of this 107th Company being sent to any of the islands in the Pacific? Answer: (1) Not known. Probably next fall. (2) Not known. (3) No. (4) No.

J. P. M.—The 6th Infantry is the first regiment on the list for foreign or Alaskan service in 1910, but where it will go has not been decided.

C. R.—No such recommendation as you refer to has been received at the War Department, though such recommendation may be contemplated.

METZ.—You are on the list for ordnance sergeant, and well up.

ALCATRAZ.—Write to the present commanding officer of the battery in which you qualified, stating all the facts.

C. H. L. asks: (1) How does an unarmed man salute when the colors pass? Answer: By uncovering; see A.R. 383. (2) What date will the government replace the .38-caliber revolver with the .45-caliber? Answer: Not decided.

W. H. O.—You are not on the list.

INQUIRER.—The campaign badges are for those who went, not those who were willing to go to Cuba in 1898. No new badge legislation has been passed.

W. J. F. asks: What was the total cost of the battleship Mississippi? Answer: \$5,629,183.26.

W. F. M.—You are on the list. You have a fair chance of appointment. But remember selections are not always made according to precise order of standing.

G. A. E. asks: In "fire at will" when the fuse of a shrapnel (3-inch field) is set at zero range and corrector thirty, how far from the muzzle will the projectile burst? Answer: Anywhere between the muzzle and one hundred yards.

E. G. P. asks: If a man has sixteen months to do before his enlistment is up, can he transfer to a regiment going to the Philippines without re-enlisting, and does he lose his three months' bonus if he re-enlists to go to the Philippines, when he has only done twenty months in the Service to this date? Answer: You can be transferred if the War Department approves and your status as to the re-enlistment bonus would remain unchanged thereby.

E. S. W. asks: Is it possible for members of the General Recruiting Service on duty at recruiting offices to get target practice? Answer: No.

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.—Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. William F. Duval, U.S.A., is ordered to command, and sailed Feb. 17, 1909, from New York city, N.Y. Department of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. W. H. Carter ordered to command. Department of the Visayas.—Brig. Gen. Charles L. Hodges, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., ordered to command. Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., ordered to command. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A., will report to commanding general of Philippines Division for duty. Department of California.—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d U.S. Inf., in temporary command. Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, U.S.A. Department of the East.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes.—Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal Building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, U.S.A. Department of Texas.—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. E, F, G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.; Hqrs. 1st Battalion and Co. A, Honolulu, H.I., to sail for San Francisco the latter part of April, 1909, en route to Washington, D.C.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash., will go to Washington, D.C., for station in April, 1909; C and D, Manila, P.I., to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, to be stationed at Washington Bks., D.C.; F will proceed to Vancouver Bks., Wash., for station on April 25, and G will sail from San Francisco May 5 for station at Honolulu; I, K, L, and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and H will sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; F and L, Manila; F, arrived Nov. 2, 1905, and L, March 2, 1905; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; arrived P.I., June 2, 1906; to sail for U.S. Jan. 15, 1910, and go to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. 3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Clark, Texas, and Troops K and L, at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. 4th Cav.—Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade. 5th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Island of Oahu, Hawaii; E, F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, Ft. Duane, Utah. 6th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines; to sail for United States Dec. 15, 1909; Hqrs., band and one squadron to go to Ft. Walla Walla, Wash., six troops to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and two troops to Boise Barracks, Idaho. 7th Cav.—Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th Cav.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, and L, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop M, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops F and G, Ft. Eusebio, P.I.; Troops E and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz. 9th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived in March, 1907; A, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, arrived in P.I. April 2, 1907, and B and I, July 8, 1907; will sail for U.S. May 1, 1909, and go to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; M, Ft. Riley, Kas. 11th Cav.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Will go to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for station about June, 1909. 12th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. Hqrs. and ten troops to sail for Manila April 5, 1909, and two troops July 5, 1909. 13th Cav.—Address Manila, P.I. 14th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I and M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho. Hqrs. and ten troops ordered to sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1909, and two troops March 5, 1910. 15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio, S.F., Cal. 2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, C, Ft. Russell, Wyo. Battery D, Manila, P.I., arrived July, 1908; E and F, Manila, Dec. April, 1909. 3d Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; D, E, F, Ft. Myer, Va. 4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqrs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; C, arrived March 4, 1907, and D, May 31, 1907; E and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Hqrs. and Staff, 2d Battalion, Batteries E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Hqrs., field and staff, provisional battalion, Batteries C and D, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. 5th Art. (Light)—Hqrs., A, B, C and F, Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. and band arrived in Manila Oct. 9, 1907; A and B arrived March 8, 1908; F, arrived March 4, 1907; Battery F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs., field and staff, to sail from Manila for U.S. April 15, 1909, and to be stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill. 6th Art. (Horse)—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas. *On detached service in Cuba.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery. Company and Station. 1st. Ft. Levett, Me. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 25th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 8th. Ft. Preble, Me. 28th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal. 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 35th. Manila, Arrived May 4, 1908. 16th. Ft. Montrie, S.O. 36th. Ft. Montrie, S.O. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

A Club Cocktail

Is A Bottled Delight
—a mixed-to-measure blend
of fine old liquors aged to a
wonderful mellowness.
Once drink CLUB COCK-
TAILS and you'll never want
the guess-work kind again.

Martini (gin base) and
Manhattan (whisky base)
are the most popular. Get
a bottle from your dealer.

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HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON

40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
47th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 111th. Ft. Darden, Fla.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
50th. Manila, P.I. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
51st. Manila, P.I. 115th. Ft. Rosencrans, Cal.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
54th. Manila, P.I. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
55th. Manila, P.I. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
57th. Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 6, 1907. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.O.
64th. Ft. Mile, Cal. 128th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 129th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 132d. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.
69th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 134th. Ft. McHenry, Md.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 138th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 139th. Ft. DuPont, Del.
76th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y. 140th. Ft. Howard, Md.
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 141st. Ft. McHenry, Md.
78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O. 142d. Ft. McHenry, Md.
79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 143d. Ft. Washington, Md.
80th. Key West Bks., Fla. 144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 146th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
84th. Fort Hamilton, N.Y. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 151st. Ft. Revere, Wash.
88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. Will proceed to Ft. Williams, Me. for station about 153th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
April 15. 154th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 155th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
91st. Jackson Bks., La. 156th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 157th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 158th. Ft. Barry, Cal.
94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 159th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 161st. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 162d. Ft. Jackson, Bks., La.
98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 163th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 164th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
102d. Ft. Adams, R.I. 167th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 168th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
*Mine companies.

Coast Artillery Corps bands—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.O.; 2d. Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d. Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th. Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th. Key West, Fla.; 10th. Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. F. K. Fergusson, C.A.C., commanding.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, C.A.C., commanding.
The Armistead and Ringgold were at Panama March 6 and sailed March 12 for Acapulco. They are due at San Francisco early in April and are ahead of their schedule. Address Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
GENERAL HENRY HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding.
The Hunt and Knox arrived at Singapore March 10 and are due at Manila about March 25. Address Manila, P.I.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.
3d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
4th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
6th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.; to sail for Manila, May 5, 1909.

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8th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; C, D, E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

9th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

11th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. Russell, Wyo.

12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.; to sail for Manila July 5, 1909.

13th Inf.—Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Feb. 3, 1908.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., band and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D, to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

17th Inf.—Hqrs., and entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.

18th Inf.—Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Nov. 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. Oct. 15, 1909, to be stationed at Ft. Lawton and George Wright, Wash.

19th Inf.—Hqrs., band and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Texas; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh; I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Honolulu, H.T., arrived Honolulu, June, 1907. Hqrs. and 1st and 3d Battalions to sail for Manila June 5, 1909.

21st Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; to sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1909.

22d Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. K and L, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; Cos. H and I, Ft. Davis, Alaska; Cos. B and E, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and M, Ft. Egebot, Alaska; Hqrs. arrived in Alaska July, 1908.

23d Inf.—Address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived March 4, 1908.

24th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 13, 1907; to sail Sept. 15, 1909, for U.S. to be stationed at Ft. Logan, Colo., and Manila, P.I.

26th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived July 3, 1907; to sail for U.S. June 15, 1909. Hqrs., band and two battalions to be stationed at Fort Wayne, one battalion at Fort Brady.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn.

29th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Sept. 1, 1907; to sail Aug. 15, 1909, for U.S., to be stationed at Ft. Jay, Porter and Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Aug. 4, 1907; to sail for U.S. July 15, 1909, and proceed to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, E, F, G and H, San Juan; C, D, Henry Bks., Cayey.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana, Cuba. Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Chiefs of Naval Bureaus, address Washington, D.C.:

Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Yards and Docks.
Rear Admiral William S. Cowles, Equipment.
Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, Bureau of Navigation.
Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Bureau of Ordnance.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, Acting Chief, Bureau of Steam Engineering.
Paymr. Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, Bureau Supplies and Accounts.
Surg. Gen. Presley M. Rixey, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to March 30. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Lieut. Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland.

At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank P. Fletcher.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Kossuth Niles.

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Second Division.

Capt. Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Flagship of Captain Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

Other vessels will be ordered to this division later. It is the Department's intention that when the Fleet reassembles about June 15, that the New Hampshire, Idaho and Mississippi shall be ordered to join the Second Division.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Wainwright.) Capt. Temple M. Potts. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Reginald F. Nicholson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William H. H. Southernland. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Potter.) Capt. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard.

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Robert M. Doyle.

At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Frank E. Beatty.

At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. W. C. Fincke, master. Arrived March 27 at Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. Arrived March 26 at Gibraltar. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Arrived March 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Valentine S. Nelson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Conway H. Arnold, commander.

Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Arnold.) Capt. William B. Caperton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. James M. Helm. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. John C. Fremont. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Alfred Reynolds. Sailed March 26 from Norfolk, Va. for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. William A. Marshall. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Squadron.

First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Capt. Alexander McCrackin. Arrived March 24 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles B. T. Moore. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Moses L. Wood. At Amapala, Honduras.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank A. Wilner. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seabree, commander.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Seabree.) Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Vincendon L. Cottman. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Austin M. Knight. Arrived March 26 at Amapala, Honduras.

Second Squadron.

Third Division.

MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers in reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., Address there.

ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert. Gleaves. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

Fourth Division.

There are at present no vessels assigned to this division.

Third Squadron.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Squadron, in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Comdr. Harry S. Knapp. Sailed March 31 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Louis S. Van Duzer. Sailed March 31 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James P. Parker. Sailed March 31 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogewerff. Sailed March 31 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.

Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John M. Orchard. At Hong Kong, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Edward Lloyd, jr. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hong Kong, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Thomas Withers, jr. At Hong Kong, China.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt H. Signor. At Zamboanga, P.I.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Arthur W. Sears. At Zamboanga, P.I.

FIRST TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Send mail for flotilla in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

Lieut. James H. Tomb, commander.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign John M. Smealie. At Cavite, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Charles K. Jones. At Cavite, P.I.

IN RESERVE.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. John A. Dougherty. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

TUGS.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Nelson R. King. At Cavite, P.I.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. Thomas F. Greene. At Olongapo, P.I.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Henricks, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Bion B. Bierer. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Paul B. Blackburn. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

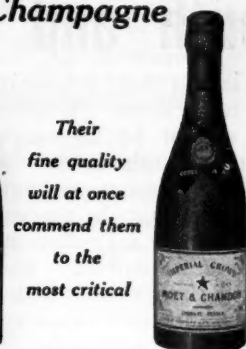
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. William S. Hogg. Arrived March 29 at San Diego, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (collier) merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

JUSTIN (collier). Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

NANSHEAN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

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NAVAJO (tender). Lieut. James D. Wilson. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (collier) merchant complement. James Smith, master. Arrived March 25 at Shanghai, China. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RAINBOW (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. At Manila, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ADDER. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard Norfolk, Va. Address there.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived March 19 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, New York. In reserve.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser). Comdr. William L. Howard. Sailed March 29 from Newport, R.I., on trial trip. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed March 28 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO, C.C., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. Sailed March 29 from Magdalena Bay, Mexico, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 2 guns. Comdr. Henry B. Wilson. Sailed March 29 from Newport, R.I., for trial trip. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. John J. Knapp. At San Francisco, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DIXIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Harry George. Sailed March 28 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Bluefield, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE, C.G., 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George R. Marrell. Arrived March 27 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Paul B. Blackburn. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HARTFORD (transport). Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. Surveying in Cuban waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Bowyer. Arrived March 25 at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. John B. Collins. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Is in reserve.

IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses. At Honolulu. Address there.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Nathan O. Twining. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Has been ordered placed in reserve.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Walter O. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be placed in reserve at Philadelphia.

LEBANON (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. Ordered placed in service April 10 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

MARITTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. Sailed March 29 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NEBO (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Btsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry M. Dombagh. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John L. Purcell. Arrived March 2

Cleanliness of the Mouth and Teeth

Is a lesson every soldier in Uncle Sam's Army must learn. Without good teeth, there cannot be thorough mastication, without thorough mastication there cannot be perfect digestion, without perfect digestion there cannot be proper assimilation, without proper assimilation there cannot be proper nutrition, without proper nutrition there cannot be health. Without SOZODONT Tooth Powder, the Road to good teeth is dangerous and full of obstacles and leads to almost certain misfortune.

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PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
 PORPOISE (submarine). Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 POTOMAC (tug). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
 PRAIRIE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 ROCKET (tug). Chief Bttn. John Mahony. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
 SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. Albert L. Key. Sailed March 29 from Newport, R.I., for trial trip. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Logan. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SHARK (submarine). Special service. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 SOLACE (supply ship), 3 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. Has been ordered out of commission.
 STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At Culebra, W.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SUPPLY (supply ship), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
 SYLPH, O.G., 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Roger Williams. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John Hood. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. Arthur D. Warwick. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
 TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohmsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
 UNCAH (tug). Chief Bttn. August Wohlman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
 YANKEE, C.C., 12 secondary battery guns. Sunk in Buzzard's Bay. Send mail to New Bedford, Mass.
 YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

THIRD TORPEDO FLOTILLA.
 Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell, Flotilla Commander.
 Send mail to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.
 MACDONOUGH (torpedoboot). Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At Pensacola, Fla.
 WILKES (torpedoboot). Ensign George C. Pegram. At Pensacola, Fla.

TINGEY (torpedoboot). Lieut. James O. Richardson. At Pensacola, Fla.
 DE LONG (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank H. Sadler. At Pensacola, Fla.
 THORNTON (torpedoboot). Lieut. Charles A. Blakeley. At Pensacola, Fla.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS.

CASTINE (parent ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett, Commander.
 Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 PLUNGER. Ensign Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 NINA (tender). Chief Bttn. John S. Croghan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SECOND SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham.
 Send mail to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 VIPER. Ensign Robert A. White. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 CUTLEFISH. Ensign Simeon B. Smith. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 TARANTULA. Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
 OCTOPUS. Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT NORFOLK.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, commander.
 At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Bailey, and Somers and the submarine Holland.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA AT CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Louis C. Richardson, commander.
 At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Torpedoboots: Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, MacKenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stockton, Stringham and Winslow; destroyer Worden; and the old cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Send mail for vessels of flotilla in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
 ALBANY (parent ship), 10 guns. Comdr. William S. Benson. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

First Flotilla.

Lieut. John G. Church, commander.
 WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. John G. Church. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At Mare Island, Cal. In reserve.
 HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Frank McCommon. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Second Flotilla.

Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer, commander.
 PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Milton S. Davis. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Brillhart. At Mare Island, Cal. In reserve.
 PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

Third Flotilla.

Lieut. Alfred G. Howe, commander.
 DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign William A. Glassford. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Arrived March 25 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived March 22 at Magdalena Bay, Mexico.
 ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At Magdalena Bay, Mexico.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. At Manila.
 FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. William Martin. At Fort Monroe, Va.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

[We omit the receiving and station ships, vessels of the Naval Militia, and vessels out of commission, this week.]

The Australians will establish a dockyard and commence the construction therein of two torpedoboot destroyers of the river class, considered the best adapted craft for service on the Australian coast.

INVALID'S SAD FLIGHT

After Inflammatory Rheumatism, Hair Came Out, Skin Peeled, and Bed Sores Developed—Only

CUTICURA PROVED SUCCESSFUL

"About four years ago I had a very severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My skin peeled, and the high fever played havoc with my hair, which came out in bunches. I also had three large bed sores on my back. I did not gain very rapidly, and my appetite was very poor. I tried many 'sure cures,' but they were of little help, and until I tried Cuticura Resolvent I had had no real relief. Then my complexion cleared and soon I felt better. The bed sores went very soon after a few applications of Cuticura Ointment, and when I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment for my hair, it began to regain its former glossy appearance. Mrs. Lavinia J. Henderson, 138 Broad St., Stamford, Conn., March 6 and 12, '07."

FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A French aviator has invented a marine aeroplane mounted on floats, and designed to be proof against the influence of sea water should the vessel descend into the sea with too great force. Some of the earliest French aeroplanes were tested in flight over water, but the method was soon abandoned, as usually, when the machine made an involuntary descent, it plunged so much beneath the surface as to submerge the aeronaut, and the whole machine became water-logged. The French Admiralty is taking an active interest in the experiments.

Among the donations made to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution, London, during the past year, were the field-trumpet used to sound the charge at Balaklava, and the flag of the United States frigate Chesapeake, taken by the British ship Shannon on June 1, 1813, both being the gift of Mr. W. W. Astor, a former American citizen. The Institution has a total membership of 5,420.

With four military airship stations already built on the western frontier, the German War Office has decided to erect similar stations on its eastern borders. The first of the eastern stations will be erected at Lyck, close to the Russian frontier. The new aerial station will be provided with a huge shed capable of accommodating two airships of the Zeppelin type.

In equipping the Austrian artillery with new guns each battery has been provided with a telephone patrol and a telephone wagon. Each patrol has three kilometers of wire and a telephone station. The entire telephonic material for each artillery regiment amounts to 22 kilometers of wire and five stations. The telephone patrols will transmit orders and reports to the artillery in the field. In adopting this equipment, the lead of Japan is followed.

The new Spanish battleship, says London Engineering, is to have a speed of 19 1/2 knots, half a knot more than was originally intended. The armament is to consist of eight 12-inch guns of 50 calibers instead of 45 calibers, as originally proposed—the amidship twin turret being placed in echelon so as to enable all eight weapons to fire on either broadside. This armament will be more powerful than that of the Dreadnought, whose guns are only of 45 calibers, and yet these Spanish vessels are only of about 15,000 metric tons. Each vessel will also convey twenty 4-inch guns for repelling torpedo attacks. There have been several important modifications in the disposition of armor.

Several weeks ago noted a well-defined movement in Canada for the creation of a fleet of fishery cruisers of semi-warship type as a nucleus for a Canadian navy. Last week the Ottawa Cabinet was discussing the question of building one or two Dreadnoughts to form a part of the Imperial force, though it has since been de-

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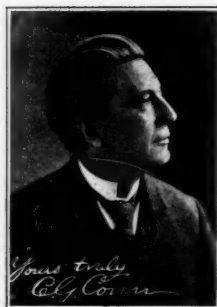
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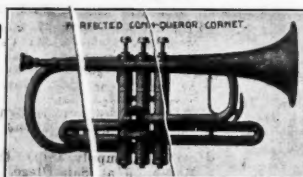


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cided that submarine and cruiser squadrons and the development of naval bases will be Canada's contribution to the naval power of the British empire. New Zealand, as we have previously noted, has already made an offer to the British home government of a fully equipped Dreadnought, which offer has been accepted. In Australia popular subscriptions are being raised for battleship construction, though as yet no offer has been made by the Commonwealth to the Imperial government.

British authorities have published a comparison of the morbidity and mortality in the armies of the various nations which, according to the opinion of Dr. Schwenning, staff physician of the German war department, does not correctly represent the facts. According to the British figures the admissions for sickness per 1,000 of the force were for Great Britain and Ireland, 438; for France, 670; for Germany, 610.4; for Austria-Hungary, 1,179.8, and for Russia, 412.2. The British figures, however, are based on admissions to hospital, those of the other nations including also ambulant patients. If these were added, the number for Great Britain would rise to 931.5. It is impracticable for various reasons to compare the British army with other armies, and Dr. Schwenning concludes that the statistics referred to are liable to give false impressions of the real condition as to the health of the various armies.

The German Reichstag has passed the naval budget, totaling \$20,000,000, without a dissenting vote. The bill provides for three Dreadnoughts, one armored cruiser, six protected cruisers and twelve submarines. The excited arguments in the British Parliament on the two naval programs rendered it unnecessary for the Germans to debate their own budget. The German naval secretary is said to have expressed a wish that the English public might repeat its panic-stricken discussions at each recurring naval budget period. It would be a case of getting warmth from other people's fuel.

The Argentine Republic, it appears, is not confining itself to the original battleship plans described in these

columns a few weeks ago, for ships of 19,000 tons, but is considering bids on plans submitted by the various shipbuilders of the world, to come within the \$40,000,000 appropriated for increase of the Argentine navy. It is announced as likely that one battleship and two of the smaller vessels will be constructed in the United States, as several of the American shipbuilders have bid on the work. Bids have likewise been submitted by firms in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, of which bids it is stated those from Italy seem to be more favorably considered.

The British destroyers Leven and Ostrich were in collision off the Scilly Isles during exercises on the night of March 17, resulting in damage to the plates of the vessels. Both had to be docked for repairs.

The French government dockyards having become congested with the work on submarines, which are requiring from five to six years to build, it is proposed to give out contracts to private yards.

The building of the four new Dreadnoughts asked for in the British naval estimates and discretionary power to build four more, it seems, will be granted by Parliament. The ships completed between April 1, 1908, and March 31, 1909, are given in the Admiralty report as follows: Three battleships, Lord Nelson (delayed from previous year), Agamemnon and Bellerophon; four armored cruisers, Indomitable, Inflexible, Invincible and Defence; five destroyers—tribal class (three delayed from last year); seventeen first-class torpedoboats (coastal destroyer type); seven submarines. On April 1, 1909, there were under construction: Six battleships, one armored cruiser (Invincible type), two unarmored cruisers, five second-class protected cruisers, twenty-five torpedoboat destroyers, six first-class torpedoboats (coastal destroyer type), and nineteen submarines.

A parliamentary commission has been appointed to inquire into the state of the French navy. Meanwhile the Deputies refuse to vote fresh credits until the investigation has been made. Wholesale squandering of the money voted for naval work has been charged.

Mr. W. T. Stead recently pointed out that Germany has more slips available for the building of battleships than has England, saying that the Germans could lay down to-morrow, if the order were given, eight ships, instead of the four provided for in their program, and that notwithstanding the fact that they laid down eight last year instead of the four for which their program provided.

It is expected that fully 50,000 troops will be engaged in the British grand maneuvers next fall. The cavalry maneuvers will be held on Salisbury Plain during August, and at the same time divisional maneuvers will be held in the large tract of country selected this year in Wilts, Gloucestershire, Oxford, Berks, and Hampshire. Interdivisional maneuvers will take place in the early part of September, and these will be followed later in the month by the grand maneuvers. This short campaign will be carried out under strictly war conditions, and there will be no rest night or day, and commanders will be left a free hand to force on operations.

It is stated that the wireless telegraph station on the Eiffel Tower has been receiving messages from the station at Glace Bay, Canada, a distance of 3,250 miles. A new installation is being fitted at the Eiffel Tower, by means of which it is hoped to establish wireless telegraphic communication with Saigon (Cochin China), a distance of 6,800 miles.

The second chapter in the plan for the reconstruction of the Spanish navy is said to include the fortification of Ceuta, the port opposite Gibraltar, and the renovation of the other military ports, Ferrol, Vigo, Cartagena, Rosas, Mahon, Melilla and Tenerife. England is said to be favorably disposed toward this work.



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In accordance with the above plan, The Prudential has just determined to issue all its policies, except term policies, to commissioned officers at the same low rates charged civilians. The Prudential conducts its business upon the non-participating plan, which means that its policies are all guaranteed and very low in cost. In fact, the rates of The Prudential are among the lowest in the world. Commissioned officers seeking the protection of sound life insurance for their families (and who does not need it) will now be able to obtain life insurance in The Prudential at exceptionally low cost.

This reduction will apply not only to policies issued hereafter, but in accordance with the company's usual practice of giving present policyholders the advantage of every new concession, all Army and Navy officers who are now insured at a higher rate in The Prudential will have their premiums reduced at the time their next notices are sent out by the company. No extra premiums will be charged on account of service in the Philippines, Porto Rico, or Cuba, and the extra premium for Panama service will be reduced. The company's practice of paying upon request one-half of the claim by telegraph in case of death at a distant point will be continued. The Prudential suggests that Army and Navy officers contemplating life insurance should examine The Prudential policy before making a decision.

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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., April 13, 1909, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 1061: Ice machines, etc.—Sch. 1072: Tiling walls, etc.—Sch. 1075: Yellow pine.—Sch. 1077: Electrical supplies, semaphores.—Sch. 1078: Cotton twine.—Sch. 1081: Pine, ash, spruce, mahogany, oak, hickory wedges.—Sch. 1082: Differential blocks, locks, steel rivets.—Sch. 1083: Steel tubing, lead pipe.—Sch. 1084: Bar iron, steel, solder.—Sch. 1085: Pneumatic hose, linoleum cement.—Sch. 1086: Brass pipe.—Sch. 1088: Ink.—Sch. 1095: Electrical wire.—Sch. 1098: Water gauges and fittings. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 3-29-09.

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SEALED proposals, endorsed "Proposals for New Roof," will be received at the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, until 11 o'clock a.m., April 24, 1909, and then there publicly opened, for new roof of Building No. 41, at the U.S. Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Plans and specification can be obtained on application to the Bureau or to the Commandant of the navy yard named. R. C. HOLLYDAY, Chief of Bureau. March 22, 1909.

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